The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5660 第五千六百六十號 光緒乙亥年十二月十七日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1876. 禮拜四 英正月十三號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 12, CENTAUR, German bark, 468, Offaren, Bangkok 6th December, Rice.—CAPTAIN.

January 12, NAMOA, British str., 862, G. T. Westoby, Foochow 9th January, Amoy 10th, and Swatow 11th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

January 12, RAJAH, British str., 359, W. Menzell, Swatow 11th January, General.—HOP-HING.

January 12, DEUCALION, British str., 1,632, Brown, Shanghai 8th January, and Amoy 11th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JANUARY 12TH.

Nicoline, for Kelung.
G. T. Ray, for New York.
Gloucester, for Dunedin.
Rance, for Bangkok.
Chateaubriand, for Labuan.
Yesso, str., for East Coast.
Egeria, str., for Singapore.

Departures.

January 12, BALGOWNIE, for Takao.
January 12, NEU GRANADA, for Singapore.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Namoa*, str., from East Coast:—Dr. and Mrs. Scott, Messrs. Richards and McIntosh, 8 Europeans, deck, and 152 Chinese.

Per *Deucalion*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Glover and 500 Chinese. For London.—Mr. Harwood.

Per *Rajah*, str., from Swatow:—85 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—For Amoy.—Mr. P. Doraljee. For Coast Ports.—50 Chinese.

Per *Gloucester*, for Dunedin:—1 Cabin and 48 Chinese.

Per *Chateaubriand*, for Labuan:—2 Chinese.

Per *Egeria*, str., for Singapore:—20 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Deucalion* reports left Shanghai on 8th January, and Amoy on the 11th, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Rajah* reports left Swatow on 11th January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather. In Swatow, the German steamer *Atalanta*.

The German bark *Centaur* reports left Bangkok on 6th December, and had moderate winds and fine weather until the last two days, then strong N.N.E. winds and high sea; yesterday calm weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports left Foochow on 9th January, Amoy on the 10th, and Swatow on the 11th, and had fresh N.E. breeze throughout. In Foochow, the German gunboat *Cyclop*. In Amoy, the German corvette *Ariadne*, and strs. *Deucalion* and *Formosa*. In Swatow, strs. *Rajah* and *Atalanta*.

FOOCHOW—ARRIVALS.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report,*) *Pagoda Anchorage, 8th January.*

December 31st, str. Haining from Shanghai; January 4th, Ceres from Shanghai; 6th, str. Namoa from Hongkong.

FOOCHOW—DEPARTURES.

January 1st, Calebri for Takao; 2nd, str. Douglas for Hongkong; 5th, str. Haining for Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.

December 23rd, Lothley Rich from New York; 25th, str. Nevada from Shanghai; 26th, str. Tanais from Hongkong; 29th, str. City of Tokio from Hongkong; 30th, Hiroshima Maru from Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.

December 28th, str. Orissa for Hongkong; 29th, Wm. Mudgett for Nagasaki, str. Tokio Maru for Shanghai.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(*Per last Mail's Advice.*)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Legislator (s.)	Foochow	Nov. 19
Erl King (s.)	Yokohama	Nov. 19
A. Tegethoff	Manila	Nov. 19
Papa	Manila	Nov. 21
Orestes (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 21
Dorothea	Manila	Nov. 21
Black Adder	China Ports	Nov. 22
Flamingo (s.)	China Ports	Nov. 22
Ludovic & Chas.	Manila	Nov. 25

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Robert Boak	Falmouth	May 3
Coldstream	London	June 30
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Nabor	Cardiff	July 18
Boreal	Cardiff	July 24
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Lea	Penarth	July 30
Marina	London	Sept. 4
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Christian	Cardiff	Sept. 7
Auguste	Cardiff	Sept. 13
Formosa	Hamburg	Sept. 26
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 28
Carricks	London	Oct. 4
Hermann	Cardiff	Oct. 6
Ferdinand	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Esmeralda	Cardiff	Oct. 14
Fanny	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Rockwood	Cardiff	Oct. 16
W. H. Besse	Astoria, O.	Oct. 25
British Crown	Cardiff	Nov. 1
Penedo (s.)	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Canton	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Priam (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 17
F. H. Drews	Cardiff	Nov. 20
N. d'Auxilatrice	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Alma	Cardiff	Nov. 22
Cheops (s.)	Plymouth	Nov. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

TRUST FUNDS.

THE Undersigned is prepared to advance about $55,000 on LOAN, on the Security of First-class Mortgages.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
7d 45 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchi.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

AH KING begs to inform the Public that his FURNITURE ROOMS are now in ZETLAND STREET, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris; where all descriptions of Articles necessary for completely Furnishing a House, may be had on reasonable Terms.

6m 1771 Hongkong, 1st December, 1875.

To be Let.

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st January, 1876,

THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.

ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.

The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

Also,

A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HARPEEVILLE."

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 4th October, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.

Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious Three-storied HOUSE, No. 13, Peel Street, at present in the occupation of Mr. P. B. CAMA. Possession from the 1st proximo.

TATA & Co.
1m 1863 Hongkong, 21st December, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES No. 3, ABERDEEN STREET and No. 38, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
18 1m Hongkong, 3rd January, 1875.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.

The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DREYER & Co.

The DWELLING HOUSES, No. 13, Gage Street.

The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.

The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.

The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.

The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With possession on 1st February next,

THE RESIDENCE "IDLEWILD," situated on Seymour Road.

The House and Grounds command a fine view of the Harbour. A good Kitchen Garden, Stabling, &c., attached.

Apply to
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
43, Queen's Road.
tf 1838 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

TO LET.

THE HOUSES Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA.
1m 1893 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st March next,

THE Commodious and Centrally situated DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.

For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.
1m 1894 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

PATENT SLIP & DOCK COMPANY
AND
NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
No. 32, PRAYA WEST,
MACHINE, BOILER, AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

THE Undersigned is now prepared to take on large Vessels for PAINTING and RE-COPPERING; also large REPAIRS to Hulls and Machinery, &c.

A Large Assortment of Spars and Lumber, Iron and Copper Plates, Iron and Brass Rods, Pitch, Oakum, and Felt, Sheathing Metal and Nails, Rivets, Screw Bolts and Wood Screws always on hand.

Boats and Steam Launches built to order.

H. G. BAILIE,
Manager.
Office, Novelty Iron Works, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th July, 1875. [6m 1148

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having given up his Agency for dealing in Steam Re-reeled Silk for KAI-CHEONG-LOONG, Canton, from the 1st day of August, 1875, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted for the aforesaid firm, either before or after the above date.

YOW KWOK CHUN,
NAM SING,
74, Queen's Road Central,
3m 1728 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUST BAUERMEISTER has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM.

BEHRE & Co.
1m 58 Saigon, 1st January, 1876.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FUR BERGBAU UND GUSS-STAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.

J. W. MÜLLER & Co.
3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is This Day DISSOLVED by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to Sign the Firm in Liquidation.

THORNE BROTHERS & Co.
December 31st, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr. JOHN GRAEME PURDON is authorised to Sign our Firm.

J. A. MAITLAND.
1m 60 Shanghai, January 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding Business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. PURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.

Our Firm and Business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. PURDON remaining therein unchanged.

PURDON & Co.
1m 61 China, January 1st, 1876.

MR. CARL KREBS has been duly authorized to SIGN our FIRM, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and HANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.
3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. NOWROJEE PESTONJEE DHALLA to SIGN our FIRM from this date.

N. MODY & Co.
7d 27 Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."

C. SUN GHEE.
1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 6, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE.

THE following Gentlemen have been appointed as a Consultative Committee in London:—

A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Director of London and County Bank.
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

Mr. W. H. HARRIES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in San Francisco, and he has established himself at No. 405, California Street, in that city, where all descriptions of Agency Banking business will be conducted.

MANILA AGENCY.

Mr. C. J. BARNES has been appointed Special Agent for the Corporation in Manila, and he has established himself at No. 7, Square of San Gabriel, in that city, where all descriptions of Agency Banking business will be conducted.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
14d 34 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.......... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 12th August, 1875.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 13th January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

20 Casks Devenish PALE ALE.
13 Cases Breakfast CLARET.
1 " BITTERS.
15 " VERMOUTH.
1 Bag BECHE-DE-MER.
2 Cases Leather SHOES.
1 Case BUNTING.
Copper Upholster's SPRINGS, from 4 to 7 in.
Blued TACKS, from ⅛ to ½ in.
FLANNELS, CLOTH, CASHMERE, SOCKS, TIES, SCARVES, &c.
An Invoice of CLOCKS.

And by Order,—

Sundry EFFECTS of the late Seamen, GEO. ROUKEDGE and ALFRED WILLIS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
65 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Praya,

TO-MORROW,

the 14th January, 1876, at Noon,—

Iron BOLTS and NUTS, Steel FILES and CHISELS, CLOCKS, PENHOLDERS, Woollen CLOTH, HEARTHRUGS, REVOLVERS and RIFLES.

Also,

50 Cases COGNAC.
300 Boxes Window GLASS of various sizes.
HUBBUCK'S Green PAINT and Boiled OIL,
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

70 Hongkong, 13th January, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction (on account of the concerned),

TO-MORROW,

the 14th January, 1876, at Noon,

At the Godowns of Messrs. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co., Wanchai,—

16 Bales (400 lbs. each) BOMBAY COTTON YARN, ex S.S. *Thibet.*

(More or less Damaged by Sea Water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
71 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, WATER COLORS, PIANO, &c., &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 15th January, 1876, at Noon,

At the Residence of A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., Grosvenor Villas, Caine Road,—

The whole of his Handsome and Substantially made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Handsome CHAIRS, Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Window CURTAINS, MIRRORS, Solid Carved Walnut TABLES, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS, Mahogany BOOKCASE, Mahogany Maroon Morocco-covered CHAIRS, COUCHES, Carved SIDEBOARD, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CHINA, and GLASSWARE, Handsomely made Dressing TABLES, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A Semi-grand PIANO, by BAUMGARDTEN and HEINS.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

1905 Hongkong, 28th December, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. F. MCNAMARA, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction (owing to his change of residence), on MONDAY, the 17th day of January, 1876, at his Residence, No. 12, Seymour Terrace, at 2 P.M., a PORTION of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of Rep-covered Chairs and Sofas, Marble-top Centre Tables, Engravings, Curtains, Pier Glass, Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Whatnots, Card Tables, Dinner and Dessert Services, Glasses, Books, Bedsteads, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Washstands and Services, Toilet Glasses, and Tables, &c., &c. Also,

A GRAND PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.

A BASKET CARRIAGE, with PONY.

See Catalogues. The above will be on view on and after Friday, the 14th.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexicans weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, *Auctioneer.*
51 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of January, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—

The Schooner Yacht

"LOITERER,"

44⁷⁄₁₀ tons, as she now lies at anchor at her Moorings in this harbour (off the Parade Ground).

The Vessel can be inspected, and Particulars of her Inventory, &c., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Afterwards, at the same time and place,—

ONE SCREW MOORING of 10 cwt., screwed down 3 fathoms, with 15 fathoms 2 in. Chain Bridle, Swivel, and Buoy, situated off the Messageries Maritimes Office.

The MOORINGS, &c., will be Sold in one lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
49 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at STANLEY BARRACKS, in lots, the

MATERIALS of the BUILDINGS

situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand; with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.

The Purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.

The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road East, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

C. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant-Controller.
Control Office, Hongkong,
11th January, 1876.

N.B.—For the convenience of intending Purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Pedder's Wharf on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley. [66

Intimations.

THOMPSON AND HIND
ARE NOW SHOWING
BLACK and COLOURED SILKS, especially selected to wear well.
VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in all Colors.
HOMESPUNS, FRENCH MERINOES, CAMLETS.
PLAIN and FANCY FLANNELS, for Morning Gowns.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.
New Colors in RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and FEATHERS.
SHAWLS for Chairs, CARRIAGE RUGS, BEST WHITE BATH and WHITNEY BLANKETS.
BELGIAN COUNTERPANES and TOILET COVERS.
MELTON CLOTH, SERGE, and HOMESPUN COSTUMES, made in Latest Style.
A Large Variety of CHRISTMAS TOYS and PRESENTS for Children.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, Buttons, and Elastics.
GENTLEMEN'S FELT HATS, in Latest Shapes—The Cantab, Bute, Ryde, Athol, Argyle, and Stamford.
WHITE SHIRTS, Collars attached, cut specially low in the neck.
SCARVES, TIES, CRAVATS, BOOTS, SOCKS, UNDERVESTS, and UMBRELLAS.
A Few OVERLAND and RAILWAY TRUNKS.
33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
666 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Until further notice (to reduce Stock), our Prices for Carte de Visite portraits will be as follows:—

On MONDAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

Per Dozen....................$3.00

For CASH paid at time of sitting ONLY.

On THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The first dozen....................$4.00
Extra quantities, per dozen....................$2.00
Copies of Negatives in stock per dozen...$2.00

FOR THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

H. EVERITT.

Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets
(*Nearly opposite the German Club.*)

N.B.—Mr. EVERITT obtained the Certificate of Merit at the Dublin Exhibition, 1862.

3m 1624 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

FOR SALE.

LETTS' DIARIES for 1876, in every variety.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1560 Hongkong, 19th October, 1875.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.

N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

THE "CELESTIAL EMPIRE,"
A WEEKLY RECORD OF COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE.

THE wide scope of this periodical, embracing, as it does, information of the most varied nature on matters connected with China and the Chinese—their language, literature, customs and politics; local and foreign intelligence; a complete compendium of all the commercial news of the week, with the well-known Shanghai Statistics of Imports, and Export-tables of Produce; and summarising the literary gossip of every European mail, upon its arrival, from the best of the London and New York Papers—renders it peculiarly adapted alike for circulation at the Out-Ports and in Japan, and for transmission to one's friends at Home.

Its large circulation at the Out-Ports renders it an excellent medium for ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription—TWELVE DOLLARS per Annum.

The Subscription for "SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE," is now reduced to TWENTY DOLLARS per annum, which makes it the Cheapest Daily Paper in China, and its increasing circulation renders it particularly well adapted for ADVERTISEMENTS, which are inserted on very reasonable terms.

1896 Shanghai, 17th December, 1875.

LESSONS IN PAINTING AND DRAWING, DRAWING-ROOM PAINTING AND DECORATIONS, AND STAGE SCENERY,
BY E. GRELLIER,
HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

N.B.—Mr. GRELLIER obtained the Certificate of Merit at the London Exhibition, 1865.

1m 19 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS,
CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,

Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.

No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST DIVIDEND of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($100) PER SHARE will be payable at the OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, HONGKONG, on and after January 1st, 1876, on which day Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, producing at the same time their Scrip for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 31st December, 1875, both days inclusive.

ADOLF ANDRE, } Liquidators.
F. D. SASSOON, }
2m 1692 Hongkong, 15th November, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents,
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 24th day of January next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
10 Hongkong, 31st December, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of January next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
11 Hongkong, 31st December, 1875.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the First February next, after which date no further transfer of Shares will be made.

ADOLF ANDRE, } Liquidators.
F. D. SASSOON, }
21d 62 Hongkong, 11th January, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 24th January, a FIRST DIVIDEND of Fifty Taels (Tls. 50) per Share will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 19th inst.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 24th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Liquidators,

JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
63 Shanghai, 4th January, 1876.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT requests those of his Friends and Patrons with unfinished work, and those requiring his services, to call at their earliest convenience, as he expects to be absent from the Colony professionally after the 1st of February until further notice.

57 Hongkong, 11th January, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for the Hongkong Office of the above Company. Applications, in writing only, to be sent to the Undersigned.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
7d 47 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young German, as SERVANT-MAID to accompany a lady or family to Europe. Terms, Free Passage home. Address, "HOME PASSAGE," *Daily Press* Office.

1m 4 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK before the 1st APRIL, 1876, otherwise their Claims will not be recognised.

ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
1861 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third and Final Instalment of $200 of the Call of $500 per share, authorized by the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st June, is PAYABLE on the 31st DECEMBER INSTANT, at the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA, Hongkong.

Interest at the rate of 12 % per annum will be charged against the holder for the time being of any Shares, in respect of which the above-mentioned Instalment shall not be paid by the said 31st December.

By Order, W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
1m 1837 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

I. B. FALCONER,
Administratrix.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
6th December, 1875. [1796

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan publishes on the 12th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a

DESCRIPTIVE LIST
OF ALL THE
LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHTSHIPS, BUOYS, AND BEACONS,

Established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearings of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase, as changes or corrections may have been made, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceding year.

Copies of the List for the 9th year of Meiji (1876) can now be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong; from Messrs. KIRBY & Co. at Kobe; from Messrs. ADAMS & Co. at Nagasaki; and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama; Price, 25 Cents.

SATOW, YOZO, TODAI NO KAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON, Engineer.
Lighthouse Department, Benten, Yokohama,
12th Month, 8th year of Meiji.
(December, 1875.)
1m 1865 Yokohama, 9th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 31st instant the *Straits Times Extra* will only be obtained direct from the *Straits Times* Office in Singapore, and present Subscribers through the agency of this Office, who may wish to continue their subscriptions, are requested to make arrangements through their Singapore Agents accordingly.

Daily Press Office, December 9th, 1875.

Intimations.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME of CONCERT (complimentary to Mr. W. W. FRAYLING, Conductor), to be given at the CITY HALL,

THIS EVENING, January 13th, 1876,
commencing at Nine o'clock.

PART I.

1. Overture to "Zampa"..........Herold.
2. Double Chorus, "Baal we cry to thee" (Elijah)..........Mendelssohn.
3. Baritone Solo..........Schubert.
4. Sonata for Violoncello and Pianoforte, First Movement, Allegro con moto..........C. Reinecke.
5. Terizette, "Lift thine eyes" (Elijah)..........Mendelssohn.
6. Chorus, "He watching over Israel" (Elijah)..........Mendelssohn.

PART II.

7. Overture to "Oberon"..........Weber.
8. Part Song, "The Hunting Song"..........Mendelssohn.
9. Duo "Brilliant," Flute and Piano, Sur les Motifs de l'Opera de Bellini, "La Sonnambula,"..........Sulon and Benedict.
10. Glee, "Where the Bee Sucks," Jackson.
11. Duette, "Il Basio d'Amore,"..Lucantoni.
12. The Gypsy Chorus in "Preciosa," (with String Accompaniment)..........Weber.
13. Solo and Chorus, "God Save the Queen.

TICKETS, Price $2 each, may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Hon. Sec.
40 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

BURRA KHUBBER.

PUNDIT DAVEE KAR SEN, B.A.S.S.,
ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO,
GRADUATE OF VERNACULAR COLLEGE,
RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA,
Professor of Blackings,
Dak Gharries, Mystery of Box, Et genious of hock in homo and Multam in parvo,
(Language of Latin Races).

Will shortly again appear, and have honour of making Exhibition of Wonderful Feet in

SINGING OF THE VOICE,
JOKATIVES OF ORIGINAL VIRTUE,
CRACKING OF THE BRAIN,
DANCING OF PEDAL EXTREMITIES,
MANIPULATION OF OS BOVINUS,
AND
AMALGAMATION OF SERIOUS LUDICROUSNESS,

For which your humble Petitioner will ever more pray.

64] [Jan. 11

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship

"LEONOR,"

Captain Diaz, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
31 68 Hongkong, 13th January, 1876.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE departure of the Company's S.S. *CHINA* is POSTPONED from the 15th instant until further notice.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
tf 69 Hongkong, 13th January, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *PRIAM*, FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 17th instant, for shipment per *ULYSSES*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
8d 53 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP *ALTONA*, MULLER, MASTER, FROM HAMBURG *VIA* COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take their Goods from the boats alongside the wharf, are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 18th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given by 5 p.m. this day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
38 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German Barque *IRIS*, Wendt, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
20 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *GRYFE*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1923 Hongkong, 30th December, 1865.

BRITISH SHIP *BIRKER*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond, and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1891 Hongkong, 24th December, 1875.

AMERICAN SHIP *SAMUEL G. REED*, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1868 Hongkong, 18th December, 1875.

BIRTH.

On the 6th inst., at Amoy, the wife of D. A. DARLING, of a daughter. 67

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 13TH, 1876.

THE position assumed by Bishop RAIMONDI on the Marriage Ordinance, and the language he has employed towards the British Government, together with the action he is said to have taken with regard to education in the Colony were certainly calculated to make the members of the Legislative Council pause when his demand for $3,000 for rebuilding St. Joseph's Church was mentioned at the last meeting of that body. Any but a British Government would flatly refuse to advance another cash to ecclesiastics who have shown themselves so remarkably ungrateful for all the liberality and consideration which have been extended to them. Of course it has to be borne in mind that the church was largely used by the Catholic troops and marines, and hence there is some ground for appealing to the Government for help in rebuilding it. The grant might, however, not unreasonably, be refused on the score of inability to concede it while there are so many other heavy and pressing claims on the Colonial funds. But we do not think that the Government will refuse the grant. The Roman Catholic population has done nothing to merit a rebuff; the action taken by their spiritual directors is, there is good reason to believe, deplored by the large majority of the community, and some of them have not been slow to express their regret that the Bishop should have so far overstepped the mark. Even the Hon. W. KESWICK will, no doubt, on mature consideration, see the propriety of awarding the grant in aid of the reconstruction of St. Joseph's Church. At the same time the statements made with regard to the overwhelming numbers of the Roman Catholics in the Colony have, we think, been somewhat exaggerated. According to the census of 1873, the European and American resident population amounted to 2,520 persons, and of these 1,540 are given as Roman Catholics. No doubt the Catholic Cathedral, which is not a very large building, is on occasions well filled, but it seldom happens that it is so full that some have to be turned away. No doubt their numbers have grown a little since the census was taken, but it is doubtful whether there is any very urgent necessity for increasing the church accommodation.

It is, however, desirable that the grant should be made for St. Joseph's Church. British officials are not wont to allow the insolence of an ecclesiastic to deter them from performing an act of justice or generosity to a religious community. Nor would it be consistent with the dignity of the Colonial Government to permit Bishop RAIMONDI's protest to influence it in this matter. But it may well be a matter for consideration whether it would not be advisable to appoint Trustees from among the Roman Catholic laymen, to whom the money could be entrusted. This would be perfectly fair and proper, and the Legislative Council would feel more satisfaction in confiding it to the care of lay members than in handing it over to Bishop RAIMONDI and the Italian Mission, after their recent manifesto, though they might feel satisfied that it would be applied to its legitimate purpose. There are plenty of gentlemen among the Catholic community, doubtless, who would be happy to officiate in such capacity. One thing must be borne in mind whenever the re-erection of the church is decided upon. The Government will require some guarantee that it is properly and substantially built, so that it may not succumb to the next typhoon. The last structure could scarcely have been as strongly built as such an edifice should be in a district so frequently visited by destructive typhoons. It is to be hoped that, if a new building be erected, it may prove more fortunate than its predecessor. In taking leave, for the present, of the subject, it may not be out of place to express a hope that we shall hear no more intemperate language from the Roman Catholic priesthood. It can do no possible good, will not in the smallest degree influence either the Colonial or the Imperial Government, and is very likely to recoil on the heads of those who indulge in it. Bishop RAIMONDI and his brethren must learn that if they wish to continue to reside in a British Colony they will have to be content to conform to its laws.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Foochow Herald*, writing from Takao, gives an instance of the arbitrary doings of the military in China. It appears that there is a considerable military station in that port and some new forts are being erected there. The coolies engaged in the work failed to give satisfaction to the soldiers in charge, and one of the latter in a fit of rage pushed a coolie over a cliff. The other coolies, believing that their comrade had been killed, raised a shout of disgust and defiance, and a fight ensued, which seems to have assumed so threatening an appearance that the richer inhabitants of the place became much alarmed and the shops were closed. The soldiers, when in pursuit of the coolies, were not, it is said, at all particular who they attacked, and wounded a good many people in the streets with their spears. A great many shots were fired, but without any serious result. It is evident, however, that the troops were under little or no restraint, and the wonder is that they did not proceed to the committal of some serious atrocities. As there are foreign residents in Takao, and such riots are not always easily quelled, it behoves the Chinese Authorities to take measures for the maintenance of peace between the civil and military population. The utter want of discipline in the Chinese army is, of course, the primary cause of this outbreak. There always will be danger of collision with the populace so long as the present license is allowed to the soldiery. In the Treaty Ports, at all events, foreigners have a right to ask that the troops may be kept in some restraint.

* * *

We are informed that when the *Tanais* left Yokohama on the 4th instant, a large American steamer, presumably the *China*, had arrived.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Ulysses* left Singapore at noon, and the steamer *Deucalion* left Amoy at 5 P.M. on 11th instant for this port.

The highest price bid for the P. & O. steamship *Massilia* on the 28th ultimo at auction at Yokohama, not reaching the limit of $50,000, there has been no sale.

It will be noticed, on reference to the advertisement, that the departure of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer *China* is postponed from the 15th instant until further notice.

Signor Castelli, Italian Consul in Yokohama, has gone to Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of the Italian Consulate-General, which the death of Signor Vignale has left vacant.

We regret to learn that Mr. H. W. Mortimer, who was for some time an assistant in the Hongkong Office of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., jumped overboard while on his passage home in the steamer *Teviot*.

We would remind our readers that the Hongkong Choral Society give their second concert of this season to-night at the City Hall. It is for the benefit of the conductor, Mr. Frayling, and it is to be hoped there will be a good attendance.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia, and China Telegraph Company has received advices by wire announcing that it is the intention of the Company to lay another cable between Penang and India, probably Rangoon.

CRICKET.

A match was played on Tuesday between two military elevens, members of the Staffordshire Volunteers Lodge and the Hongkong Lodge of Good Templars. The Staffordshire Lodge won with 9 wickets to fall. The following is the score:—

STAFFORDSHIRE VOLUNTEERS LODGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Private Horn, run out	6	not out	30
Private J. Taylor, b. Hatt	0		
Drummer Leather, b. Arkell	0		
Private Morris, c. and b. Hatt	4	b. Arkell	0
Private Mariner, b. Hatt	4		
Sergeant J. Davis, b. Hatt	11		
Private R. Taylor, b. Arkell	12		
Private Jones, b. Arkell	5		
Private Stock, b. Hatt	5	run out	7
Private Dixon, not out	8	not out	13
Corporal P. Davis, c. Hancox, b. Arkell	6		
Byes	8	Byes	3
	69		53

HONGKONG LODGE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Private Eckersley, c. Horn, b. Taylor	5	b. Leather	1
Private Bickerton, b. R. Taylor	8	b. Taylor	0
Gunner Wells, c. and b. Leather	0	b. Leather	12
Private Kelsall, st. Leather	0	c. and b. Leather	5
Bombadier Arkell, c. J. Davis, b. Leather	16	b. Leather	1
Bombadier Holsgroove, R. b. Taylor	1	b. R. Taylor	3
Private Hatt, b. Leather	8	c. Horn, b. Leather	1
Private W. Lunt, b. R. Taylor	6	b. Taylor	7
Gunner Madge ... Taylor	8	c. and b. Leather	11
Private Anderson, b. Leather	0	not out	1
Corporal Hancox, not out	2	b. Leather	5
Byes	4		
	58		48

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

12th January.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "CAROLUS MAGNUS."

Thomas Miles, master of the British Ship *Carolus Magnus*, was summoned by Thomas Smith, seaman, for assaulting him at sea on the 7th September ult.

It appeared the defendant had been put in irons for refusing to work.

The case was dismissed.

THE "CAROLUS MAGNUS" AGAIN.

Thomas Miles, master of the *Carolus Magnus*, charged Michael Shannon, a seaman, with absenting himself from the ship since Saturday last, with the exception that he came on board occasionally in a drunken state and left again.

The captain said the prisoner, when on board, was a good man.

The prisoner was ordered to forfeit six days pay.

* * *

A Dutchman, in describing a pair of horses he had lost, said, "Dey vas fery much alike, specially the off one. Von lookt so much like poth, I could not tell tother from which; when I went after one I always catched de oder, and I whipped de one most dead because de oder kicked at me."

ENTERTAINMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given by the Hongkong Christian Association, in Fletcher's Buildings, to the soldiers and sailors in the colony. There was a large attendance. The hall had been tastefully decorated, and presented a pleasing appearance.

A substantial supper was provided at five o'clock, and about seven o'clock the after proceedings commenced.

The Right Rev. the BISHOP presided, and in opening the proceedings, gave an address on the work of the Association, the advantages of temperance, and Christian work in the Colony. He said—It has been stated that this entertainment has been got up by the Christian Association, and before the amusements of the evening begin I will tell you a little about that Association. About six or eight months ago a few people met at my house for the purpose of seeing whether we could not join ourselves together for the purpose of doing some Christian work in Hongkong. It is true there are clergymen and the regular official workers, but we felt there were such a large number of people—soldiers, sailors, and others—who come to the colony and remain for so short a time that they cannot be reached in the ordinary way, that it was necessary some special effort should be made in their behalf, and so some twenty of us joined together for this purpose. During the last few months this Christian Association has been striving to do good in a variety of ways—in one direction only, but still in two or three different ways. The direction is a religious one. Services are held in connection with the association on Sunday mornings and evenings and on Thursday evenings. It is the object of these services to get together as many as we can, but more especially of those who perhaps never attend, or have not the opportunity of attending, or do not care to go into a regular place of worship. During the few minutes I speak I want to tell you a few reasons why such an effort is carried on. One is that religion is the only thing in this world that can make us answer the object for which we exist. Some people think there are many other ways in which we may answer the object for which we were created. We are here in this world and we are here for some purpose, surely. What is that object? It has surely something to do with our Creator. In order that we may answer the object he had in creating us we must have some connection with him, and that is what we call religion. Mr. Gladstone, the late Prime Minister, speaking at a meeting a short time ago, said "if he had come there to speak to them about the most important object for which man was created, he would tell them the old, old story." Now that is certainly something very good to hear from the lips of a man of so much experience, understanding, and learning as Mr. Gladstone. I wish everyone had education. There is at the present time a great deal being done for the promotion of education in England. Indeed, education is transforming the world. I don't know what position the descendants of the present lords and ladies will hold in future generations. But what I would like to have impressed on every man's mind is this, that the possession of the advantages of education does not necessarily make a man good. Arithmetic won't make a man honest. There are a great many men who can make up their books very accurately indeed who have been found lacking in honesty. The knowledge of geography is a good thing indeed, but it won't make a man sober. —(Applause). And so I might go on through all the different departments, and show that it is not one of these which can raise us to the position we ought to occupy before our maker. It is religion and nothing else that can do that, and that is the reason why the Christian Association has been formed in Hongkong.—(Applause). A great many people who come to Hongkong show they are wanting in religion altogether. There are soldiers, sailors, and others, who perhaps never enter a church door. Many of this class—I have known several in China—were at home tolerably respectable in their Christianity, but somehow when they get out here, church, bible, everything gives way. Captain Speke, the great African explorer, tells a good story about his desire to help his followers on the West Coast. He was very sorry to see them shivering without clothing in the heavy rains, and on the first opportunity he made each of them a present of a fur mantle. The men were highly delighted and strutted about in their mantles under the broiling sun very bravely indeed, but what was Captain Speke's disappointment to find that as soon as the rain came on again the mantles were all very carefully folded up, wrong side out, and placed under the arms of their owners who were shivering in the rain as before. What these men did with their cloaks a great many people do with their religion. And along with that want of religion there is a great deal of infidelity among us. A great deal has been done in one way and another to lessen our hold upon religion. One man makes it his business to find out where we came from. At one time he made up his mind that our forefathers were all monkeys, then he found that was not far enough, and came to the conclusion that we must have sprung from a jelly-fish.—(Laughter.) It is all very well to laugh at this, but it has a serious side too. They try to find out how man was made without getting to the maker. Religion is considered an old-fashioned thing now, and many people think it has been made up by the parsons and is their business altogether. And so we have a great want of religion and want of faith, and much need for an association like this. Another reason for the existence of such an association is that a great many people when they come here find there are temptations without end to intemperance. During the summer I had a great many letters of a strange kind from a sailor. I did not know how to answer them, and so I never answered them at all. There were some very wild and strange things said in those letters. One question he put, however, was very pertinent. He asked: "How is it that you Christians in Hongkong have no place to which Christian soldiers or sailors can go and join in Bible-reading, prayer, or innocent amusement—that the only place to which they can go is the public house?" Well, I don't think that is quite just; there are some places besides the public house. But perhaps this Christian Association may be able some day, although Hongkong has not now so much money as it once had, to provide a room where men may go for reading or quiet amusement. They have got a room at Shanghai and another at Yokohama. I don't see why we should not have such an one at Hongkong. Now just a word on intemperance. This is almost the greatest and most difficult question of the present day. What is to be done? It is a fearful question. The more you look into it, the more it seems there is no end to it, and no remedy for the evil. The upper classes now are generally free from the vice. It used not to be so. We used to have the expression "as drunk as a lord," and that was because lords were so often drunk then. As you know, not a single dinner party could be given without lords and gentlemen making brutes of themselves. Well, happily, all that has passed away and now there is no such thing in respectable society as a person who calls himself a gentleman making a fool of himself. Well, that has gone, but where has it gone to? It has descended to the lower classes. We have to pass laws protecting women against their drunken husbands. Is it not a fearful thing to see? Now we speak of people not being "as drunk as a lord," but "as drunk as a beggar." There is still a great deal of secret drinking among the upper classes, but the reforms which have taken place I do hope, and everyone ought to make it his prayer, will extend to the lower also, so that we may be a more sober people than we are.—(Applause.) One million of money comes out of England every year for the support of foreign missions; from the sale of drink the Government through the revenue pockets thirty millions of money a year—$150,000,000. That goes to the Government of Great Britain alone for the drink consumed in England. It is a humbling thing, a fearful thing to look at. Even in the light of expense alone it is fearful, especially when we remember that we should have been just as properous, infinitely more prosperous, without it. Suppose that ever since the invention of steam engines it had been the practice to work them with spirits and now it was discovered that water would do just as well, what a sensation would be caused by the discovery. Now that is just how it is with regard to intoxicating drinks.—(Applause). I hope each one present will do his best to make his country a sober instead of drunken one.—(Applause).

A pianoforte solo, a song, two humorous readings, and a glee, by a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs, followed in succession, and were succeeded by a speech by Dr. Rogers.

Dr. ROGERS, in the course of his remarks, introduced several anecdotes, grave and gay, spoke of the virtues and vices common to soldiers and sailors, and dwelt upon the injurious effects which the use of stimulants and narcotics have upon the arteries.

After a song, a pianoforte and violin duet, and an anthem by the choir,

Chief Justice Sir JOHN SMALE addressed the meeting. Having expressed the pleasure and surprise he felt at seeing so large an audience, he said:—The first thing, which I cannot help saying because of my occupation in life, is that I am glad to stand and speak face to face with the men I see around me, for I am quite sure men who attend to the mottoes around these walls will never have to face me—(Loud Applause). This is the only place in which I can recognise and see your countenances. It is the bad only that come before me as prisoners—those who have not cultivated those affections, those views, and those thoughts and aspirations which make you the pride of the British Army (Applause). It is perfectly clear that they only who can govern themselves are fit to be properly governed, properly directed, or fit to do that which it is their duty to do. It is education which to a great extent makes the difference between the nations of the earth. Time was when France was probably better educated than Germany. To-day, who gives laws to Europe? The educated, sober-minded, intelligent, God-fearing people who form the soldiery of Germany. It is excessively difficult to select any grounds for observation, but I have thought of one, which is a very painful one to me and which has exercised my mind a great deal. My hand is necessary to the committing of a soldier who deserts to that prison where he lingers out a long period of misery, and I have thought again and again of what it is; my heart has bled while I looked upon those men who have thus lost themselves. I attribute it all to drink and idleness—drink in part, of which we have heard so much, but idleness, I believe, equally as much. The idle man always finds ground for discontent and grumbling—Satan always finds some work for idle hands to do. A soldier's life is in many respects said to be an idle life, but it is a very hard life in some respects. Still, there is much time for thought, and, if not properly directed, that must tend to misery and evil. Every soldier and every sailor ought to resolve within his own mind that he will have a pursuit in life, that he will do something, that he will have a study, that he will endeavour to be something, that if he can be a trade he will take a trade. That will turn him from grumbling and idling; the man who has got the most to do seldom grumbles. The spirit of discontent is often contagious, and if one man begins to grumble and is dissatisfied in his situation he will influence others in the same direction. The great thing is to take things by their smooth handle. Perhaps no one present knows more of the varieties of life than I do, and I believe it is true that the happiness of this world is very much more equally divided between the rich and poor, the prince and the peasant than is commonly supposed. The great poet has said "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." How we envy and as it were begrudge the position of sovereignty, but it has been said, and everyone admits it, that even the crown does not save from anxieties which the humblest man is free from. All positions bring with them great responsibilities and those who have the fewest responsibilities, have the least anxiety. You will feel, I am sure, it is ridiculous to desert and do those things which bring upon men the disgrace and misery which I have sometimes almost wept over, and that it is in endeavouring well to be what you are that you will find your greatest happiness. I would say to everyone to whom it is possible, take a trade. Be a shoemaker—(Laughter.) Well, that is very laughable, but I mean to tell you that to be a shoemaker is to be a very respectable man. While the shoemaker is hammering out your shoes he has plenty of time to hammer out some very nice questions in his own mind. I knew a man who kept a shoe-store who edited the most learned of our quarterly reviews, and another who entertained royalty and was talked of at Court. Think of Gifford, the editor of the great *Quarterly Review*, which every nobleman and gentleman in England read.—His Lordship went on to speak of John Pounds, the Portsmouth Cobbler, and advised his audience not to laugh at the idea of being a shoemaker. Wilson, who rose to be Vice President of America, was a shoemaker. He thought he had said enough to prove that it was a very respectable trade, and he wished they would turn shoemakers and beat the men he had mentioned. But there was also the tailor—(Laughter). Very laughable, no doubt, but why did they laugh? While the needle worked, the brain could also work. His Lordship gave a few instances of tailors who had become eminent and urged his hearers to cultivate their energy and intelligence. Mr. Dennys would speak to them on the use of their eyes. His Lordship proceeded:—When you take a walk don't fancy you go out simply to put one leg before the other as your dog does, or as the donkey does, but use your eyes and come back a wiser man, and if you chew the end of thought properly you will also be better men. I would recommend you while here to make use of the Free Library in the City Hall, which is more free and open to you than any public house in this Colony.—(Applause.) There are many valuable books there, some of the best that can be had. I do hope that the Free Library will be used more than it has been—(Applause.) Common sense is all that is required for what I have asked yet. Every man may bring himself up to a high position by common sense. They say every village has its Hampden and every county its Shakespeare. We don't expect that from the common run, but if every man will use his efforts to become intelligent he can succeed. Dean Stanley, in his address to the young men of Aberdeen, took for his motto some Greek words of which a good English translation might be—

> "Always endeavour to be best
> And try to excel and beat the rest.

I wish everyone had been at the Cathedral on the morning of New Year's Day and heard that put in a Christian way to all of us. It is of importance to all that we should push on and strive to do our best, and there is a reward for all, but for some especially. His Lordship went on to speak of a friend of his, a colonel in the Indian army who had risen from the ranks. Coleridge, also, he said, was a dragoon, and Cobbett served in the 54th Regiment for eight years, attained the rank of sergeant-major, and left behind him books which would live when all those present would have long since passed away. Thus men might carve out for themselves a fortune very different from that which appeared likely. He concluded by impressing up his audience the desirability in all things of looking up from nature to nature's God—(Applause).

After a pianoforte duet, a chorus by the choir, and a song, which was very nicely sung, by a lady amateur,

Dr. DENNYS gave an address on the subject, "Where are your eyes?" He spoke of the pleasure which was lost by parties not observing the sights around them, and went on to detail a few of the peculiarities of Chinese life, humourously contrasting them with the customs of western nations.

The entertainment concluded shortly afterwards with the National Anthem.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

12th January.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

A DESERTER.

James Webber, a seaman, was charged with being a deserter from H.M.S. *Frolic*.

W. Gouldburn, turnkey in the Victoria gaol, said last evening he was at the Hongkong Christian Association's Soiree at Fletcher's Buildings, when Samuel Mathews, cook on board H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, came up to him and pointed out the prisoner as a deserter from H.M.S. *Frolic* at Yokohama. He (witness) was in uniform, but he told the informant that he was not a constable, but if he followed him he would procure a constable. The prisoner went along the Queen's Road West, and they followed him. Having followed some considerable distance, the prisoner turned down to the Praya on to one of the piers and not having seen a constable and fearing he might slip from them he placed his hands on the prisoner's shoulder and told him he would have to go with him, as he was a deserter. Recognising Mathews, the prisoner admitted that he was a deserter, and, finding a constable, he gave him into custody. On the road the prisoner gave utterance to the opinion that this would be a two years' job for him.

The prisoner admitted that he was a deserter, said he deserted because he was placed in a vessel he did not volunteer to. He was formerly in H.M.S. *Cadmus* and volunteered to the *Charybdis*, but instead of being sent to that vessel he was sent to the *Egeria*. He deserted from her, and being apprehended was taken on board the *Frolic*, and, knowing that he would be transferred back again to the *Egeria*, he deserted from her because he was not sent to the vessel he volunteered to go to. It was the rule that if one volunteered for a station he could be placed on board any vessel on that station, but if one volunteered to one certain ship, to that ship he was sent and on that ship he was kept. For some reason this rule was departed from. After leaving the *Frolic* at Yokohama he went to Kobe and the British Consul there sent him down here as a Board of Trade passenger, he having represented himself to him as a destitute recently discharged from the British barque *Min*. He came down from Japan in the steamship *Venice*, and Frederick Carroll, a prisoner in the dock beside him, came down with him in the same vessel, being one of the crew.

A file of marines, under command of Corporal John Burns, having been sent from H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, the prisoner was delivered over to them to be taken on board.

REFUSAL TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

Frederick Carroll, boatswain on board the steamship *Egeria*, was charged by licensed chair coolie 276 with refusing to pay chair hire.

The prosecutor did not appear, and the prisoner was fined 10 cents for getting drunk.

STREET GAMBLING.

Chung Akong and another were charged by Chinese constable No. 263, with gambling in Jervois street.

The first prisoner, being the manager, was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour, and the second was fined in the sum of $1.

PILFERING ON BOARD SHIP.

Wong A-tsat, a coolie at work on board the S.S. *Sunda*, under repairs at the buoy at the Kowloon Docks, was charged by B. Mindoosa, a quartermaster on board, with stealing gunny bags from the ship.

The prisoner said they were given him by an Indian on board, but he did not tell the captain that.

The prisoner was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

Mr. A. F. Sampson, belonging to the Harbour Master's Department, charged a small school-boy named Chun Yung Kum, residing in Ye Heng Lane, with stealing a child's silver fork, valued $2.50, from his premises.

The prosecutor said on the evening of the 9th instant he went out with his wife for a walk and on his return missed the fork. It was part of a set, presented by the godfather of his little son. He enquired of the servants where the fork was and told them that if it was not found the value of it would be stopped out of their wages. The next morning he learned that his boy had taken his son's donkey out to exercise and on his way back met the prisoner and took him home. The boy missed the fork after the prisoner had gone. His boy brought the prisoner to the house and accused him of stealing the fork. He took the prisoner to No. 7 Police Station and handed him over to the Inspector, that he might find the facts of the case. The police in consequence have found the fork.

Inspector Batten said the boy admitted that he took the fork and gave it to his brother, 5 years of age, to play with, and he had put it in the rice pan. He sent constable No. 92 to the house, and it was found in the rice pan.

P.C. 92 corroborated this.

The mother, who at first was thought to be a receiver of stolen property, was rebuked and charged as such, but as there was not sufficient evidence, she was discharged, and her son was ordered to be flogged ten strokes with a rattan and to be confined in gaol 12 hours.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY AND JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

THE UNLAWFUL DETENTION CASE.

The remanded case, in which the woman Wong Asü was charged with unlawfully detaining a girl named Wong Amoi and forcing her to become a prostitute, came on again.

Mr. Sharp, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and said Mr. Johnson had withdrawn from the case.

The Hon. C. May said that Mr. Johnson yesterday publicly withdrew from the case.

Mr. Holmes appeared for the defence and said he was prepared to show that the man Lee Ashing, who had instructed Mr. Johnson, had no authority to engage that gentleman. All that Lee Ashing alleged in court at the last sitting was false; his assertion that Lee Aling was not in the Colony was not true. He was prepared to prove that at the time Lee Ashing said he was not in the Colony, namely the 3rd and 4th, he was in the Colony.

It was here ascertained that what Lee Ashing had said in court in reference to his reasons for instructing Mr. Johnson was not taken down on oath.

Mr. Holmes said he was very sorry to say it was not, or else he would set the point in motion for his arrest.

Mr. Sharp then recalled Wong Amoi, and questioned her if she came down from Canton in company with any other person. Mr. Sharp said he did so on account of a statement the girl had made.

Mr. Russell said the copy of the statement he held and referred to was not made in court and was not confirmed. It was one made by her at the Tung Wah Hospital and translated at the Registrar-General's Office.

Inspector Whitehead was then called, and he proved the Chinese document was the one the Tung Wah Hospital Committee produced as the statement of the girl.

Mr. Sharp said it could be evidence if confirmed by the girl and the interpreter at the Registrar General's Office who translated it.

Mr. Holmes objected to the document written by the committee of the Tung Wah Hospital being put in as evidence and as the statement of the girl, as she could not read or write.

Wong Amoi, recalled, said at 7 years of age she lived Shun-tut, in the Shun-wan District and was sold by her mother to a woman named Yee Koo, who brought her to Hongkong in company with two other young girls. Yee Koo sent the other girls to San Francisco, and said there was no room in the ship for her. Yee Akoo then sold her to the prisoner. She was made a servant at first by the prisoner. She knew Lee Aling, he lived with the prisoner as her husband. When she was taken to the Sing-kee Club she did not know where she was going. Witness then gave particulars of the outrage committed upon her at the club. About a fortnight after she saw Koo Loo Cheong give her mistress $30. Koo Loo Cheong told her mistress that Sing Nam gave it for Amoi (*witness*). *She got none of the money.* She never saw Sing Nam before the night in the Sing Kee Club, nor had she seen him since. She did think she could recognise him again.

The witness, cautioned, adhered to her statement that she was forcibly outraged.

The prisoner had fitted up a room for her in her house in Qui Wo lane, and told her that it was for her to receive men, and she was compelled to entertain several, whose visits she mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Holmes, witness said no person told her to make this charge. She had no conversation with any one previous to complaining at the station of being beaten. She knew Shek Ki from his taking her to the Tung Wah Hospital only when the case was remanded. She did not know Put-shun. The reason why she went to the station was because she was beaten by the prisoner. She admitted having been to the Choy Wan Low brothel to sing, where she remained until one o'clock. She did not make any complaint after the outrage committed on her at Sing Kee Club. She had never been to the Koong Kee Club in Lyndhurst Terrace, nor had she asked Mr. Holmes's clerk Awan to go with her to the Koong Kee Club or anywhere else.

Mr. Holmes said he would ask that Ny Ashing, Mr. Dennys's clerk, be subpœnaed.

The Bench remarked to Mr. Holmes that Awan should have been kept out of court like other witnesses.

Mr. Holmes said he would not call Awan as a witness. He had evidence sufficient without.

The Bench remarked on the probability of the case going to the Supreme Court.

Wong Amoi, resuming, said after she had been to the Sing Kee Club, whenever she went out it was with her mistress.

In answer to Mr. Sharp, witness said on her going home from the Sing Kee Club her mistress did not appear surprised at her being out all night, she simply asked where she had been. She told her, prisoner said nothing in reply. Koo Loo Cheong was living with the prisoner as her husband, Lee Aling having gone away.

The case was then remanded until to-morrow, the 13th instant, and prisoner admitted to bail as before.

* * *

The King of Denmark has presented Mr. John Shaw, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway, with a diamond ring, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to his Majesty and family on occasions when they have travelled over the South-Eastern Railway.

FOOCHOW.

H. B. M.'s S. *Midge* will probably leave her moorings off the Settlement early next week, and, after a short stay at Pagoda Anchorage, will, we understand, proceed to Tamsui.

It is stated that the Imperial Commissioner, Ting-ta-jen, has requested permission to retain his present office at the Mamoi Arsenal. The post of Futai, to which he has recently been appointed—as noticed in our last number—being in the meanwhile filled by H. E. the Fantai.

The Telegraph to Pagoda Anchorage, although still standing, is, we regret to observe, in a very ricketty condition, especially near the Mamoi Arsenal where the poles have been carried out from the bank into the river. A number of the notices in Chinese, cautioning the people against interference with the line, which were affixed to the poles, have been removed. We suppose that this work, which has really been a boon to the foreign community, will be found destructive to the "Feng Shuey" or some other imaginary hobby, and so furnish the authorities with a pretext for its removal or destruction.

In connection with the Amoy telegraph *imbroglio*, we understand that Ting—Taotai—lately head of the Foreign Board at this Port, has been degraded at the request of H. E. the Viceroy. Ting's real offence, if we are rightly informed, was a somewhat unusual one (amongst his class) and consisted in his having had the bad taste to protest manfully against repeated breaches of faith with the Telegraph Company. Well might poor Ting exclaim in the words of Artemus Ward, "We are governed too muchly," retire into private life, and never again attempt to serve an ungrateful country.

H. E. the Viceroy, attended by Generals Tuck and Chung, reviewed the garrison on the 5th instant, at the South Camp. The troops under inspection consisted of the Bow and Arrow men, the Gingal men, and the Foreign drilled battalion. The proceedings were of the usual character, and very similar to the description given in our issue of the 24th ultimo of a review at the same place. The undisciplined troops presented a poor appearance, being badly equipped and armed; but the battalion under command of Captain MacMahon really looked well, and, making due allowance for their somewhat irregular marching, went through the movements demanded of them in a very creditable manner. In one little particular, we noticed a great reform since the review in June last (*i. e.* the men wore their unmentionables properly secured at the ankles, so that when they marched the garments in question did not fly about in the air like so many dirty little flags. The change of season may possibly have led to this very noticeable improvement. The volley firing by Captain MacMahon's men was excellent, and elicited, we understand, the warm approval of the Viceroy, who also expressed his entire satisfaction with the general appearance and evolutions of the regiment, in addition to sending a cumshaw to the men, and a present of a dagger to Captain MacMahon. More than a dozen foreign gentlemen visited the ground, and were hospitably entertained by Captain MacMahon at his quarters.—*Foochow Herald.*

TAKAO.

A correspondent, under date 29th ultimo, sends the *Foochow Herald* the following item of news from Takao:—On the 24th December, there occurred at this small fishing village, which circumstances have raised into a military station where forts are being built and a garrison quartered, one of the most serious riots which have happened for sometime. The coolies engaged in erecting a fort, on what is called the Saracen's Head, appear to have been somewhat slack in their work, and a soldier in charge of the coolies gave one man a push, and finally threw him over a cliff, by which he is said to have cut his head by some, and to have been killed by others. However, the coolies raised a shout of disgust at such an arbitrary act, a fight ensued between the soldiers and the coolies, and the coolies are said to have attacked with bricks and stones the office or dwelling-place of the commander—who thereupon let loose his soldiers upon them, and although they professed only to arrest the coolies, yet in running through the streets, they wounded with their spears many of the people, and arrested many coolies and small store-keepers who had no concern with the matter. The richer Chinese were alarmed, and the shops were shut and people expected a general fight indiscriminately. Foreigners kept mostly to their houses, but being for the most part ignorant of the origin of the fight were not a little excited. Fortunately, the recall was sounded and the soldiers brought back to the Camp about 10.30 a.m. Several men who had been arrested were sent to the local officials—5 miles off (there is no ti fang kuan here)—and were immediately returned by the magistrate as having had no connection with the affair. Shots were being constantly fired all during the riot, but no shot-wounded have been found. Fortunately, foreigners were not in any way implicated, but Chinese soldiery let loose on a fishing village, in the indiscriminate manner mentioned above, might eventually commit great atrocities. The matter remains in abeyance at present, awaiting the action of the Taotai.

YEDO.

We take the following items from the Yokohama papers:—The building of the *Gen Ro-In* has been completed. It is built on the model of the House of Assembly in Paris.

Yamagata, Miura, and Torio of the Army Department and some Buddhist priests have formed a society styled *Hakurenkai*. The priests deliver their disc urses every fifth day.

The *Nichi-Nichi* reports the discovery of Kerosene in the province of Owari. From the use of the word "mine" it is inferred that shale, not the crude fluid, has been found.

We learn from the *Hochi Shimbun* that specimens of flour made from wheat grown in the Island of Yesso have recently been submitted to the inspection of the representatives of the Foreign Powers. They have been pronounced, by competent judges, equal to the best quality of American flour. The wheat we believe to be of the description known as Oregon.

The Government at Peking has ordered four thousand maps of the Chinese Empire to be prepared in this country, after the model of an elaborate and accurate map drawn by Japanese hydrographers which was recently submitted to its inspection. The circumstance is indicative of the attention awakened in the Sister Empire by the material progress made by Japan, and affords a promise of future and more friendly relations between the two countries.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* relates this somewhat incredible story. There is a temple at Karashiki in Yetchiu, known as Miosenji, which is under the care of a single *Bonze*. Having lighted his kitchen fire early one morning he proceeded to his early orisons, but was startled while praying by the crackling of burning wood in the room he had just quitted. He hastily left the temple, and on returning to the kitchen observed to his amazement four or five apes, busily engaged in piling wood, not alone upon the fire but all about it. The discovery was made too late to save the building, which was burnt to the ground.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Akebono Shimbun* notices the observance of Christmas as a holiday by all the leading tradesmen of Yokohama and Yedo. There are indications, it thinks, that it will in course of time become a national holiday.

In Yokohama and the Capital the birth of the new year has been fêted, with quite their accustomed cordiality by the natives of all classes. The usual official receptions have been held by H.M. the Mikado. On the 2nd instant about sixty Foreign employés of the Japanese Government were presented to His Majesty.

The Japanese have of late greatly improved that part of the canal running by the Swamp to the Market. The sides have been rebuilt of stone, and several abutments have been erected on each side of the river, for bridges of a more substantial character than those now in existence.

The repairs to the propeller of the *City of Tokio* were completed on the afternoon of the 1st instant, after two days and six hours work. When the vessel came into harbour she drew forward 20 ft. 8 in. and aft 20 ft. 7 in. By shifting her cargo her draft was altered to 28 ft. 8 in. forward and aft 13 ft. 8 in. The cargo has now been replaced, and the *City of Tokio* will sail for San Francisco at noon to-morrow. The work has been thoroughly done, and reflects, both by its stability and despatch, great credit upon those who undertook it. It is a little strange that accidents of the same nature should have happened both to the *City of Peking* and the sister vessel in coming to this port, where there is no means of docking them—*Japan Gazette.*

AMERICAN TRADE IN GREEN TEAS.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes as follows:—As a salvation clause, the timid and somewhat impecunious tea importers of New York, so far as I have learned, ventured nervously into green tea, protecting themselves by a limitation in the export to America. I presume little business, probably none, has been done without assurances of a considerably reduced export.

Now that the duty spurt has worn itself out in America, and prices are telegraphed down again, shippers may cogitate over results based upon the free buying of the past month, and largely increased exports. How about the *reduced* shipments, when the vessels now loading are full?

What relief will England afford, with her Adulteration Act cry; and what quantity out of the remaining stocks will English operators venture to ship to a market calling for *uncolored* teas? Will the American export show *any* falling off when the season's purchases are footed up? If not, how about results at the advanced prices lately paid?

LOSS OF THE "OSAKA."

Amongst the passengers for Yokohama by the *Hiroshima-maru* were sixty-one of the survivors of the passengers and crew of the steamer *Osaka-kwan* (formerly *Osaka*), which vessel was cut down by the *Nagoya-maru* off the island of Yasima, in the Suwo Sea, about seventy-five miles on this side of Shimonoseki Straits, at 7.20 o'clock on the evening of the 25th ult. We cannot guarantee the exactness of our account of the affair, as the survivors are afraid of giving information to the press and evade all systematic questioning very skilfully. As far as we can learn, the facts of the fatal accident are as follows:—The *Osaka-kwan*, laden with naval stores and having twenty-seven passengers, relatives and servants of officials of the Naval Department in Tokio), besides a crew of fifty-eight persons all told, was about off Uwajima at sunset on the 25th. At 8.20 p.m., the lights of the *Nagoya-maru* being seen right ahead, the helm was put hard-a-port. The *Nagoya-maru* struck her about one fourth of her length from the stern, fairly cutting the stern off her. She sank in about five minutes from the time she was struck. The two port boats were smashed in the collision, but the two on the starboard side were instantly lowered and the women and as many as possible of the men were put in them. Boats from the *Nagoya-maru* arrived on the scene just too late to be of any avail in saving life. The captain, whose name was Takiyama, and who was a naval *taii*, nine of the officers and crew of the vessel, and eleven women and three men from amongst the passengers were drowned. The *Nagoya-maru* had a large piece of her forefoot knocked off, and had she not been so strongly built, she would have suffered more severely. The people who were saved were at once taken on board of her and were landed at Shimonoseki. When the *Hiroshima-maru* took them up, there happened to be on board an official of the Kagoshima Ken—(to which part of the empire the ill-fated vessel and her crew belonged)—who took pity on his distressed clansmen and assisted them with money and clothes. Both steamers had their lights fully exposed, but the night was dark and somewhat foggy. The captain of the *Osaka-kwan* is said to have ported his helm fifteen minutes before the collision, and the *Osaka-kwan* is also said to have been going at about eight miles an hour.—*Hiogo News.*

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO COREA.

Kin-rinsho, the Corean who follows the Envoy Extraordinary to his native country, has rendered great assistance in revising the maps and geography of Corea.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* announces that one of its Editors will accompany the Corean embassy by especial authority; it is to be presumed as correspondent for that journal.

The ardour of some of the Imperial Guards who have been ordered to escort the Envoy Extraordinary to Corea, is very great. Some of them are so excited that they pass their time in carousing. A few days ago, a number created a great disturbance in an eating house at Shinagawa, and were taken in charge by the police.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a telegram has been received at the *Gaimusho* from Nagasaki, stating that Hirotsu, who was sent to Corea as the forerunner of Kuroda, was opposed by the Coreans in his attempt to land, so he landed at the harbour of Fusan, where there are some Japanese residents. There Corean officials told him that no foreigners would be allowed on the road leading to the King's residence. The same paper asserts that the departure of Kuroda has in consequence been postponed to some feature day.

According to the *Choya-Shimbun*, Mori, on the 22nd or 23rd November, made the following proposition to the *Rio-Daijin* and *Sangi* on the subject of the Corean embassy:—"Let us send an envoy to request the Coreans to open their ports and to protect those who sail along and survey the sea coast of Corea. Before the envoy, some one should be despatched to announce his coming. The men-of-war, which will escort the envoy, should arrive off the coast, at a point where there is no fort, and proceed to the bay of Koka. Here, the envoy will ask that the King's representative be sent to him. If he is sent, negociations may take place. If not, the envoy will himself proceed to the complete his mission. In case he be fired at, or meet with other outrage, our ships will protect him; but they will avoid firing if possible. But the envoy will have no power to declare war without the consent of Government, which will announce the cause to China and other countries. If the matter ends peacefully, it will reflect great honour upon our Government; and if not, there will be reason to declare war against the Coreans, and all the people will be eager to serve for their country. If my proposal be accepted, I will volunteer to go to China to explain the motives of our embassy to Corea, and to persuade the English and Russian Ministers not to assist Corea in the matter."

The *Daijin* and *Sanji* agreed to accept this proposal, and to act upon it.

Previous to the departure of Mori for China, Terashima, the Minister for foreign affairs, wrote him the following letter of instruction by order of the Mikado:—"As our Government desires to preserve friendship with the great Chinese Government, a Minister is ordered to apprize China of the following matters, concerning Corea. The friendship between our country and Corea has existed for three hundred years. In the 1st year of Meiji, our Government informed Corea of the revolution by letter, hoping to preserve her friendship, but the Coreans refused to receive the letter. Since then we have sent several letters but they returned no answer. Last year, Moriyama of the *Gaimusho* went to Corea, as envoy, taking a letter from the Minister for foreign affairs. But the Coreans refused to receive him and he was obliged to return without accomplishing anything. As they have sent no message that friendly relations are dissolved, we hope still to preserve them. On the 20th September, one of our men-of-war was near Koka, when it was suddenly fired upon from the land, and it was necessary for our ship to return the fire for her own protection. Our government does not know what the Coreans intend to do, and doubt that the outrage at Koka was committed by the officers stationed there without the knowledge of the authorities. The Envoy Extraordinary now despatched thither has received instructions to inquire as to the cause of the outrage, and to preserve, if possible, that friendship between Japan and Corea, for ever, which has continued for three hundred years. Our government does not intend to take the initiative and declare war. But as we do not know whether the Coreans will receive an envoy peacefully or not we are obliged to send men-of-war to escort him. We thus announce the origin of the Embassy and our Government's intentions to the great Chinese Government, whose country is adjacent to that of Corea."—*Japan Gazette.*

The *Nichi Nichi* notices the departure of Mr. Inouyé Bunda for Osaka, where he will wait the arrival of Kuroda. The mission was to leave for Corea on or about the 6th January.

* * *

Another name has to be added to the not over long list of Military Barristers, Captain Spalding, 104th Fusiliers, having been on Wednesday called to the Bar of the Middle Temple. Captain Spalding has already obtained the Staff College certificate.

At the final meeting of the Balaklava Banquet Committee an audited balance-sheet was presented, from which it appeared that the amount received towards the banquet was £327 7s.; on the other side there was, for the relief of indigent survivors of the charge and payment of their expenses, £100; outstanding claims, £70; leaving in round numbers a balance in hand of £60.

AN UNHAPPY JUDICIAL FAMILY.

The Judicature Act was passed in order to put an end to the conflict of jurisdictions between "Courts," but it seems to have introduced a still worse conflict between "Divisions." The other day the Common Pleas Judges refused to stay proceedings in an action in their own division, but sent the applicant to the Master of the Rolls, who declared the Common Pleas alone could help him. Now there is a question whether the Queen's Bench Division or Vice-Chancellor Malins is the right tribunal to interfere in a similar case. The Common Pleas Judges disagreed with the People's Garden Company, and the Master of the Rolls disagreed with the Common Pleas, and now Vice-Chancellor Malins disagrees with the Master of the Rolls. It only remains for the Court of Appeal to disagree with them all, and this is in reality the only way out of the difficulty. An unfortunate suitor, named Garbutt, has been unlucky enough to enter into an agreement, the terms of which can be enforced in two different ways, so that he finds himself in two different divisions of the High Court. He simply wants to have the matter disposed of in some one proceeding, and yet it seems that it cannot be done. Vice-Chancellor Malins has refused to interfere, and referred him to the Court of Appeal; and if the whole reform is not to fall into discredit, we expect to hear in a few days a true exposition of the principles of the new system from that Court, so as to reconcile the conflicting Divisions, which at the present moment are anything but a happy family.

THE TRANSPORT OF GUNPOWDER IN SHIPS.

The Underwriters' Association is directing public attention to an old grievance—the want of legal control over the method in which gunpowder is stowed in ocean-going ships. The invariable practice seems to be to place the kegs among the ordinary cargo, without even the protection of a piece of sail-cloth. In one instance, which the secretary of the association gives as an illustration of this custom, some 200 barrels were only separated from a passengers' cabin by a three-quarter-inch bulkhead. But the case of the *Altcar*, which arrived at New Zealand last August, was even worse. Four hundred kegs were shipped in London, and were placed by the shipper's agent among a general cargo of "wines, spirits, oils, paints, matches, and iron." The vessel experienced a rough voyage, eight kegs and three cases of canister powder were smashed, and their dangerous contents filtered through the whole of her very inflammable cargo "to the skin of the ship." By a miracle the vessel safely arrived in port, and several days were occupied in sweeping the loose powder from among the iron, matches, and paints. Before starting on the voyage the master asked the charterers to place the gunpowder in a magazine, but they refused to do so, and in a letter to the Underwriters' Association the master plaintively suggests that as the Government appear to take no cognizance of these matters, but confine their attention to frivolous and vexatious rules and regulations, the insurance offices should refuse to underwrite a single package in vessels carrying gunpowder unless the latter is placed in proper magazines. Powder is not allowed at all on emigrant ships, but it may be stowed, and apparently just as the shipper likes, as part of the ordinary cargo in passenger vessels. The master of the *Altcar* evidently felt the danger of his position all the more acutely because of the disappearance of the *Strathmore*, which had just previously left London with ninety souls on board, and thirty tons of gunpowder.

MAKING A FALSE ENTRY IN LOG-BOOK.

At the Thames Police-court, recently, Charles Macgregor, the captain of the ship *Seaward*, lying in the Victoria Docks, was summoned before Mr. Paget, under the 3rd clause of the 284th Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, by Mr. Hargrave Hamel, on behalf of the Board of Trade, for having made a false entry in the official log of his ship with respect to Thomas Lockwood, an able seaman. Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Board of Trade; Mr. Collins, barrister, appeared for the defendant. Thomas Lockwood said that on the 25th of July, 1874, he joined the British ship *Seaward*, as able seaman, on a voyage to Buenos Ayres, Havre, Akyab, and back to London. An entry in the log on the 25th of April, to the effect that Thomas Lockwood had gone before a magistrate at Akyab, and, after stating his complaint, was ordered on board again, was untrue. In cross-examination by Mr. Collins, the witness said he remembered that in April John Murray was taken before a magistrate. He went on two occasions, at the request of the captain, as a witness against John Hughes, the mate, but was not called on either occasion. The ship was at Akyab at the latter end of March or the beginning of April, and arrived in London on the 10th inst. He attended the Shipping-office with the captain, and told him that he had made a mistake with regard to the entry in the log in reference to him. The captain asked the Shipping Master to strike it out, but this was not done. Chas. Fowler, Deputy Shipping Master at the Tower-hill Office, produced the log and articles of the ship *Seaward*. He paid off the vessel and had seen the captain write. He believed that the body of the entry in the log on the 25th of April and the signature were in the captain's handwriting. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he had made a mistake in placing Lockwood's name in the log instead of Murray's. Mr. Paget said that, as far as the evidence went, it did not connect the captain with any attempt to make a false and malicious entry in the log, but that it was a deliberate act, witnessed by the mate, he had no doubt. He fined the defendant £100, or one month's imprisonment.

Said a young man to his bachelor uncle' "What advice would you give to a young man who was contemplating matrimony?"—"I should advise him to *keep on contemplating it.*"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 12th January.

Sales of New Patna to-day have been to a small extent at $595; whilst the demand for New Benares is extremely languid. Sales of a few chests of the latter at $568¾, but at the close it stood at $567½. Nothing done in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.......... 3/11¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/11½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/0¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight...... 4/0¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.................................. 4/0¾ to 4/0¾
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 222½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 222½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72¾

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—10 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 108 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$215 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$540 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—34 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—par.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 68 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£102 5s.

SALES ON JANUARY 12TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Mushrooms—6 cases, at $70.50, by Yee-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Red Melon Seeds—5 tubs, at Tls. 9.0.0.0, by Chun-tack-cheung to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—40 bags, at $7.40, by Kwai-mow to travelling trader.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $70.00, by Tung-chong-yue to travelling trader.

Milled Rice—500 piculs, at $1.35, by Yuen-fat to local trader.

Dried Lung Ngan—20 bags, at $5.50, by Chun-tack-cheung to travelling trader.

Shantung Pongee—50 pieces, at $4.60, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

Milled Rice—2,000 piculs, at $1.35, by Kin-tai-loong to local trader.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/. allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

qtf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/.) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/.) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 °/.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ /.) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20°/.) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15°/. for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/. allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL ...	Deucalion (str.)........	....	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
Do. Do. ...	Sarpedon (str.)........	....	....	Butterfield & Swire............	On or about 27th inst.
Do. Do. ...	Glenroy (str.)........	Hogg........	....	Jardine, Matheson & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Craigie Lea........	J. Landy........	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK........	Caprera........	Chas. S. Rendell.	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Armenia........	Salter........	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Ardentinny........	Brown........	Hongkong	Russell & Co........	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'HAMA	China (str.)........	....	....	P. M. S. S. Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mirella........	Ed. Pitt........	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gaelic (str.)........	....	Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co........	On the 1st prox.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c......	Meikong (str.)........	Foache........	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes........	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c....	Venice (str.)........	Watson........	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co........	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. Do. Do. ...	Arratoon Apcar (str.)...	MacTavish........	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co......	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do. BOMBAY, &c....	Kashgar (str.)........	Baker........	....	P. & O. S. N. Co........	On 20th inst., at noon.
MANILA........	Albay (str.)........	Villamile........	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Zamboanga (str.)	Arechavala........	....	Remedios & Co........	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA........	Malacca (str.)........	....	....	P. & O. S. N. Co........	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI........	Altona........	Müller........	Hongkong	WM. Pustau & Co........	Quick despatch.
Do.	Priam (str.)........	....	....	Butterfield & Swire........	On or about 14th inst.
Do.	Ulysses (str.)........	....	....	Butterfield & Swire........	On or about 20th inst.
Do	Gwalior (str.)........	....	....	P. & O. S. N. Co........	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, &c.	Leonor (str.)........	Diez........	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co........	On 16th inst., daylight.

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Rich Black GLACE and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

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FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

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Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

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DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY
$4 per Dozen.
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COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

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PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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Fine OLD PORT.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS.
HOCK and SAUTERNE, MOSELLE.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, One, Two, and Three Star.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S BRANDY.
COURVOISIER'S do.
MARTELL'S do.
La Grande Marque do.
CURACOA, MARASCHINO, and CHARTREUSE.
GINGER WINE.
Glendee WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
BOURBON WHISKY.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
JULES MUMM'S do. " "
An Assortment of CHRISTMAS STORES, from JOHN MOIR and SON, and CROSSE and BLACKWELL.
14 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

FOR SALE.

COLOGNE WATER and GENERAL PERFUMERY, from EDOUARD PINAUD and Co.

Double FOWLING-PIECES, Lefaucheux, and REVOLVERS.

DE SAINT MARCEAUX ET CIE.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Noire and Carte Blanche, Pints and Quarts.

Fresh SALAD OIL, at $4.50 per dozen.

Old Cognac BISCUIT DUBOUCHE and other Brands.

Dépôt de la Compagnie Fermière de Vichy, any Springs, at $3 per doz.

A good Breakfast CLARET, at $2.50 per dozen (2 different kinds.)

GRAND VIN DE SILLERY, at $12 per dozen.

Dépôt of the well-known INKS, from Messrs. ANTOINE ET FILS (of Paris).

CLARET, in Casks, &c., &c., &c., at very moderate prices.

L. THEVENIN,
44, Queen's Road, and 11, Stanley Street.
1183 Hongkong, 22nd November, 1875.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Fresh TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Large, hand-picked, doubled-screened at $8 per Ton; Small, at $6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
1787 Hongkong, 4th December, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—
REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts,..............$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints,..............$16 " " (2 ")
5 °/. discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)
FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.
975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper,..............$1.50
Neatly Bound,..............$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/.) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/. on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*
tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched at 4 P.M. TO-MORROW, 14th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
164-1915 Hongkong, 13th January, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PRIAM,"

will be despatched on or about the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
28 Hongkong, 6th January, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Captain MacTavish, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., *Agents.*
9d 33 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"VENICE,"

Captain J. H. Watson, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
80 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"ULYSSES"

will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON"

will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
54 Hongkong, 11th January, 1876.

FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Spanish Steamer

"ZAMBOANGA,"

Captain Arechavala, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
50 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Gwalior* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1876. [35

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates to* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1876. [36

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship

"ALTONA,"

Müller, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
16 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark

"CRAIGIE LEA,"

604 tons register, Captain J. Landy, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
56 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 British Bark

"ARDENTINNY,"

Brown, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
1895 Hongkong, 27th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark

"ARMENIA,"

Salter, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1890 Hongkong, 24th December, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Barque

"MIRELLA,"

727 tons, Ed. Pitt, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1840 Hongkong, 15th December, 1875.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE new A1 American Bark

"CAPRERA,"

Chas. S. Rendell, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
1810 Hongkong, 10th December, 1875.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship

"ALBAY,"

Villamile, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*
44 Hongkong, 10th January, 1876.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON, viâ SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

Captain Hogg, expected from Shanghai on or about the 15th proximo, will load as above at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents.*
1914 Hongkong, 30th December, 1875.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th January, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*MEIKONG*," Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th January, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 5th January, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*KASHGAR*," Captain BAKER, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

⁂ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on a day to be hereafter named, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, viâ OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on a day to be named. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, January 12th, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, January 1st, 1876.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship

"CAROLUS MAGNUS,"

Thos. Miles, Master, of 1,478 Tons Register.
Apply to
WIELER & Co.
32 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has, the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Saigon.—Per *Asia*, to-day, the 13th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per *Venice*, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

The closing of the mail for Yokohama and United States, per *China*, is postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG* will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 12th Jan.,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 13th Jan.,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore* may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *KASHGAR* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 19th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
Thursday, 20th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted on payment of a LATE FEE of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.
11.50 A.M., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER, *Postmaster-General.*
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

His Excellency Governor Sir ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B., is pleased to direct that the Rates of Postage chargeable on letters forwarded by French Packet shall be lowered as follows, viz.:—

To or from Ports of Northern China and Japan...to 8 cents per ½ oz.
To India, Ceylon, Saigon, Pondicherry, and Aden to 12 cents per ½ oz.

Arrangements have been made for the Registration of Correspondence exchanged between the United States of America and this Colony by Pacific Mail Packets of the Occidental and Oriental Steam Ship Company.

The Registration Fee is 8 cents for each letter, over and above the Postage. This fee, as well as the Postage, must be prepaid.

No letters can be Registered after 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Mail.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packets, will not be forwarded to any places not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in *American* Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows.—

	LETTERS. *Cents.*	NEWS-PAPERS. *Cents.*	BOOKS. *Cents.*
Honolulu,.........	6 per ½ oz.	2	4 per 4 oz.
Brazil,...............	15 " ½ oz.	—	—
Peru, Chili, &c....	22 " ½ oz.	—	10 per 4 oz.

The rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States, Packets via San Francisco, are as follows, viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight.............................. 2 cents.
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces.................... 4 "
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces.................... 8 "
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.

These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.

Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers, and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ½ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is.............................. 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi.............................. 18 "
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles.............. 12 "

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a *seal*.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognizable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with them. The omission of the latter precaution leaves a doubt as to whether the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether part of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to *count* the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Offices receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 15 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that *one box* was duly received.

Postage on Correspondence forwarded by Private Ship to the Straits Settlements must be prepaid at the following rates, viz.:—

For Letters,..............8 cents per ½ ounce.
For Papers,..............2 " each.
For Book Packets and Packets of Patterns,.............. } 6 " for each 4 ounces.

The registration fee on such correspondence is Twelve cents for each Letter, Paper or Packet.

Correspondence for New Zealand viâ Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being received directed to New Zealand *viâ Torres Straits* it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence *viâ* Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

Extracts.

ON THE DOOR-STEP.

We were sitting on the door-step—
  I remember it so well;
She was half in shadow hidden,
  Save where the moonlight fell,
And on the dear head resting,
  With its wavy, soft brown hair,
Made more than ever lovely
  The face I thought so fair.

I know we talked but little,
  And at last, beneath the stone,
We heard the cricket chirping
  So clearly all alone,
Till my heart had mustered courage
  To tell her, then and there,
How for her sweet sake truly,
  'Twould all things do and dare.

Then came the soft, shy answer,
  As her shining eyes drooped low,
"My heart is mine no longer,
  'Twas yielded long ago!"
And even as she doomed me
  To misery and pain,
The soft cheeks filled with dimples,
  Gathering o'er and o'er again.

How well I now remember
  That, turning fast away,
I would not heed the whisper
  That softly bade me stay,
Till, at the low gate turning,
  Her face once more to see,
I saw the tear drops shining
  In the eyes that followed me.

Ah! then, with heart fast beating,
  To her side I turned again,—
"Oh! tell me, Madge, my darling,
  Has my love been all in vain?
You do not love another?
  Your words were only play?
Look up, and answer truly,—
  Madge, must I go away?"

Again the dimples gathered,
  E'en while the moon's pale light
Betrayed the tears still shining
  Like dew-drops soft and bright.
"My heart is mine no longer;
  I have given it, 'tis true;
Why could you not have waited?
  Because—ah! I meant you!"

THE LENGTH OF LIFE.

Reasoning from analogy, we find it stated in "Health Maxims," men ought to live a century, as it seems to be a general law in the animal creation that life should be five times the period required for growth. Many of the insect tribes mature and fructify in an hour and die before the close of day. A dog grows for two years and lives eight; an ox grows for four years and lives sixteen; a horse grows for five years and lives twenty-five; a camel grows for eight years and lives forty; a man grows for twenty years and should live to one hundred.

CÆSAR'S FIRST DESCENT ON BRITAIN.

Cæsar embarked the infantry of two of his legions in eighty vessels, which he assembled at Itius-Portus, supposed by some writers to be Calais, by others the village of Wessant, between that place and Boulogne. He divided the vessels amongst his principal officers, and set sail with a favourable wind during the night. Eighteen galleys at a distant part of the coast had received his cavalry, and sailed about the same time. At ten the following morning the expedition appeared off the coast, where the inhabitants were seen in arms, ready to receive it. The spot, it would seem, was unfavourable for landing, and, for the first time in his life, Cæsar hesitated, and dropped anchor till three in the afternoon, hoping for the arrival of his other galleys. Disappointed in his expectation, he sailed along the coast, and finally decided on disembarking at Deal, where the shore was comparatively level, and presented less difficulty for such an enterprise. But here, too, the Britons were prepared, a considerable force being collected to oppose him. The galleys drew too much water to permit the invaders to land at once upon the beach, and the soldiers hesitated. There was a momentary confusion amongst them. "Follow me, comrades!" exclaimed the standard-bearer, "if you would not see the eagle in the hands of the enemy. For myself, if I perish, I shall have done my duty to Rome and to my general." At these words he plunged into the waves, and was followed by the men, who leaped tumultuously after him, ashamed, most likely, of their previous cowardice and hesitation. On reaching the shore, they fell with the utmost fury on the enemy, whose undisciplined ranks could ill sustain the shock of the Roman legion; still, they fought desperately, excited by their bards and priests, who sang the songs of victory, and exhorted them to renew the combat each time they seemed to waver.—*"Cassell's History of England."*

A KAFFIR WITCH-EXORCIST.

At last, on becoming urgent for lodging and something to eat, I was told that I could not be attended to or allowed sleeping room, as a great "Doctress" from Natal, with all her suite, was there staying for the night, *en route* to King Panda, by whom she had been summoned to prescribe for him in some trifling illness, and to counteract the spells of his enemies, to which, of course, he ascribed his illness. One part of the duty which she was expected to perform rather amused me, although it was related with all imaginable gravity. The Zulus in the north-east had been very greatly annoyed by lions, which during that season appeared in great numbers, killing the people and the cattle; and, as I stated before, nothing of this kind, or death by sickness, is ever allowed to arise from natural causes. It had been told told the king that certain powerful Doctors among the Amatongas—the tribe bordering on the north-east—had cast spells over the lions, and despatched them into Zululand to destroy the people and the cattle of the king. This the Natal Doctress, being of great repute—a black "Dr. Mary Walker" in fact—was expected to counteract—exorcise the bad Ehlose of the Amatongas, remove the spell which caused the king's sickness, and send the lions back to their original *habitat.* Both of these objects, I afterwards heard, were effected; although the most probable way of accounting for it was that, the approach of summer causing the game to go inland for "pastures green," the lions "followed suit" as a matter of course, while the inability to eat and drink—in fact, a little starvation—had restored the king's appetite and health. I decided at last on appealing to this great lady for a hut for the night; and, knowing that she would be all-powerful, I took my measures accordingly. To my surprise, how, she needed no bribing, but received me, metaphorically, with open arms, and said that "as we were fellow-subjects of Queen Victoria, she would procure me the usual hospitality. I have never in my life seen such a horrible-looking being as this woman was. In height she was about the middle size, and very fat. From her ankles to the calf of the leg was wrapped round with the entrails of a cow, or some animal of the kind, filled with fat and blood. Then came the usual petticoat, made of hide, secured and embroidered with lions' and tigers' teeth, snakes, bones, bears, round bulb-looking things, like buck horns, and such like savage *bijouterie;* round the loins was one mass of entrails, snake skeletons, medicine bags, roots, human and other teeth, brass buttons, and wire. The body was tattooed all over, and smeared with red and black earth; round the neck was a repetition of the above "ornament." The hair was long and smeared with all sorts of abominations, with a stuffed snake round the forehead by way of decoration; a tiger skin hung down her back, with the grinning physog. showing over her head, and the head of the snake peering, with a startling life-likeness, out of its mouth. And, oh, ye gods and little fishes, didn't she sm—l—abeut.—*Among the Zulus and Amatongas, by the late David Leslie.*

A VISIT TO THE SMOULDERING FIRES OF ICELAND.

DYNGJUFJOLL.

About 3 p.m. we began to wind round the east side of the outer range, up ridges and down hollows, riding the latter and walking the former, with an occasional tow up by a horse's tail where it was very heavy. We had been, and were still ascending gradually, but very steadily, and between four and five o'clock a shout from one of the guides announced water, to which we skurried off briskly. It was only small streamlets of the new snow of June melted by the sun, and was rapidly absorbed by the sand, but it was an unexpected comfort to man and beast.

Between seven and eight we rounded the base of the outer ring of the second or great range of mountains, and found them powdered with pumice dust, with large pieces of pumice lying here and there, as they had been projected from the fire in the central range. This increased until, after a toilsome climb up the old snow covered with small pumice, we found ourselves at 4 p.m. on the level valley, about half a mile wide, which separates the outer ring of mountains from the central range, and which appeared to extend a long way round to the north and west.

The horses were now of no further use, so they were hobbled and had their supper of hay. After our own supper (we had stopped only once before for food) we surveyed the scene and considered what was next to be done. I assumed that we were at an elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 feet, but found from Mr. Watts it was 4,000 feet above the sea level. Half a mile from us was the base of the mountain, whose summit was at least 1,000 feet high. Over it hung the huge dense cloud of greyish smoke ascending very slowly—which we had seen at intervals for four days at 80 or 90 miles distance. No fire was visible, and no new lava, but pumice, pumice covering everything, in size from impalpable powder to pieces 4 and 5 feet long, 3 broad, and 3 deep.

The valley in which we were was continued eastwards, descending and widening for many miles, till closed by another range of mountains across it, with a great snowy peak above, which was what the guides called 'Klofa Jokull.' Looking at the map, I think this must have been an advanced post of that enormous range, a part of "Vatna Jokull," a solitary huge peak, towering above the other mountains, and being permanently snow-covered, was entitled to rank as a Jokull. This valley and the mountains on each side for many miles were covered with what appeared to be pumice dust.

I determined to attempt the ascent of the mountain and ascertain, if possible, the nature of the eruption. Getting into as light marching order as possible the three of us set out across the valley on a most toilsome journey. The place was covered with loose pieces of old lava of various sizes to a depth of six to twelve feet, thrown together like the rubbish of a stone quarry or the slag heaps of an enormous iron foundry, and was probably produced in a manner similar to the Mivatn eruption. This covering of pumice, moistened by melted snow, rendered the loose lava greasy and slippery, but saved the feet from the sharp corners of the lava through the cowskin shoes.

We arrived at the base of the mountain proper and commenced the ascent, but found that what appeared at the distance to be pumice dust was pumice in pieces of all sizes, knee deep with snow beneath. It was exceedingly steep. The pumice, soaked by snow, was quite sticky at the bottom, and the large pieces were treacherously crumbling when trodden on, like the rottenest of rotten wood. It was very like rotten wood, too, in appearance, with a long reed all honey-combed longitudinally. We toiled on. Latterly the three linked arm-in-arm for "steadiment;" but at about 3-5ths of the ascent I had to cave in. Sixteen stones weight, and years a bit beyond the middle of man's span, were not equal to the task. The muscles were good enough, but the action of the heart so violent that I had to desist in disappointment and disgust, and after three hours of intense exertion found myself exhausted beside the horses.

The younger and lighter of the guides (the local one) volunteered to continue the ascent and report, and, giving him the field-glass, he did so with much toil, for it was like climbing through new snow, or fighting with a feather bed, absorbing energy amazingly. He succeeded, and on his return reported that in a hollow of the mountain top, running along and visible from the valley at the north end, there was one great crater, from which three large columns of smoke ascended lazily, and a vast number of smaller ones. The whole appeared from where we stood not less than five-eighths of a mile broad as it left the summit of the mountain, and, rising to a great height, mingled in one dense cloud of enormous size (for there was no wind to carry it off), grey in the shade and white in the sun. There was not a trace of lava, nothing but pumice all round and everywhere; and had it been a material as stone or lava, there must have been hundreds of thousands of tons of it scattered about over mountain and valley.

Drenched with perspiration, I suddenly felt very cold, having got soaked in a hole of melted snow slush. I got on dry socks and riding boots, and was advised to go round the valley a mile or so, to see the edge of the crater by the end of the hollow in the mountain. Being, however, too much fatigued to walk in such attire, I mounted one of the horses, which was led over old snow ten feet deep, and was amazed to find the rills of water from melted snow all frozen over. The shallower ones the horse could walk on, and the deeper ones were quite quiet if water was running underneath. This accounted for my sudden chill, but I did not expect such frost even there in July.

I got little satisfaction from this view of the mountain, but believe my guide's report can be relied on, for although my Icelandic is very limited and his English *nil,* he drew the hollow and the crater on the clean snow, with the position of the smoke columns, saying, "ekki aldur," "ekki lava,"—"reikur, reikur," "vikur, vikur"—no fire no lava; smoke, smoke; pumice—pumice—which is as conclusive evidence as can be obtained, for I find could no trace of any one who had been there since the eruption but myself. I heard that the Prestur of Lunderbrekka had been there two days before, but on seeing him he said he had not gone for want of a companion, and he believed no one else had, or he would have heard of it.

I had no compass nor instruments for measuring elevations, but meeting Mr. Watts, the explorer of Vatna Jokull, at Husavik, a month later, after his great exploit, I found he had been at Dyngjufjoll, fourteen days after me, and had identified me as having preceeded him. He left his horses or sent them back, and took two or three days on foot to explore this part with proper instruments and confirmed all I said, with some corrections as mentioned. He stated that Gjá, or rift at the top of the mountain, is a great crater of triangular form and five miles round, and that the smoke or steam was depositing a fatty loam, which I rather think is pumic dust in a moist state. He also is of opinion that it is one eruption, the lava being tapped at the Mivatn fire.

We selected as large and firm a piece of pumice as could be conveniently carried, and secured it carefully on the pack horse. It has come to Scotland a good deal broken, but not crushed.

The minister informed me that the great eruption at Dyngjufjoll was on Easter Monday. Its noise was heard 150 miles west, where he then was. On my journey from Rykjavik to Akureyri, a considerable deposit of pumice was found on the shores of Hrutafjord, 180 miles west, and in Eyjafjord 100 miles north, which have floated in from the northern sea. Our steamer went through floating patches of it coming north, and we passed a patch of it going south when to the east of Kap Langanaes. This light material may be tossed about far and wide by winds and currents for a long time. The fires at Mivatn and Dyngjufjoll seem to have been in a measure simultaneous, although 60 miles distant from each other in a straight line, and further eruptions are not improbable. At 1 p.m. on the day of our journey out to the latter place, when at a sufficient elevation, we saw a great column of smoke at Mivatn, and a red reflection in the clouds, which could not be accounted for by the sun at that hour. The guides were satisfied it was a new fire. The Prestur of Lunderbrekka saw it also at a greater distance, but up to the time of the steamer's departure from Akureyri, no confirmation had been received from anyone who had been there. The sulphur explorers, however, may be able to say on their return what was the fact.

I would not presume to advance any theory of my own, or controvert any existing theory, but in riding over 1,000 miles of the south, west, and north of Iceland, the appearance presented to my eye is not that of streams of lava that have run down from the crater of a mountain as described of European and other volcanoes, although it is on record that such is the case. It appears to be all upheaval to different heights, and either cooled solid as plajus, hills, and mountains, or burst up in broken masses by subsequent lava eruptions, by water or earthquake.—*Glasgow Herald.*

MAKE A BEGINNING.

How many a poor, idle, hesitating, erring outcast is now creeping, crawling his ways through the world, who might have held up his head and prospered, if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, he had made a beginning. A beginning, and a good beginning, too, is necessary. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first time a manly "I will" is said, the first seed put in the ground, the first pound put in the savings' bank, mile travelled in a journey, are all very important things. They make a beginning; and thereby a hope, a promise, and assurance is held out that you are in earnest in what you have undertaken.

THE MACE.

Connected with our legislative assemblies there are certain odd forms of proceeding, of which it may be presumed that very few but those acquainted with the details of Parliamentary business have any notion. Many persons, for instance, may have seen, while standing in the lobby of the House of Commons, the Speaker in his robes enter, preceded by a gentleman with a bag-wig and a sword by his side, carrying on his shoulder a heavy gilt club, surmounted by a crown—in short, a *mace;* but few people are cognisant how important this toy is to the legislative duties of their representatives. Be it known, then, that without it the House of Commons does not exist; and that it is as essential that the mace should be present at the deliberations of our senate, as that Mr. Speaker should be there himself: without a Speaker the House never proceeds to business, and without his mace the Speaker cannot take the chair. At the commencement of new Parliament, and before the election of the Speaker, this valuable emblem of his dignity is hidden under the table of the House, and the clerk of the table presides during the election; but no sooner is the Speaker elected, than it is drawn from its hiding-place and deposited on the table, where it ever after remains during the sitting of the House; at its rising Mr. Speaker carries it away with him, and never trusts it out of his keeping. This important question of the Speaker's duty in retaining constant possession of this, which may be called his gilt walking-stick, was most gravely decided in the year 1763, as appears by the "Journals of the House of Commons." On that occasion, Sir John Cust, the Speaker, being taken ill, sent to tell the House by the clerk at the table, that he could not take the chair. It appears that there was considerable discussion whether the mace ought not to have been in the House when this important communication was made. No one, however, presumed to say that it ought to have been on the table; but many maintained that it ought, for the dignity of the House, to have been underneath it. It was decided, however, that Mr. Speaker had done quite right not to part with his "bauble," and the house accordingly, as the "Journals" inform us, "adjourned themselves without the mace."—*Cassell's Old and New London.*

THE HUMBLE WORSHIPPER.

We have but to throw ourselves into the heart of the true worshipper, and the most unsightly edifice of brick and mortar that ever glared on us from the dusty street of a provincial town will become invested with a poetry of the highest order. See the well-regulated methodical tradesman enter such a building. Leaving the cares and gains of the week behind, he walks at the head of his family up the narrow passage, which we will not call the aisle; he needs no verger to usher him into his seat; his hand reaches over to the familiar button that fastens the door of his pew: he opens the door, lets in wife and children, then establishes himself in his accustomed corner. He deals out from some secret depository—perhaps from a drawer under the seat—the Bibles and the Hymn-books, calf-bound, and the oldest of them not a little soiled and dog-eared. These he distributes, and then prepares for the morning devotion. One great sentiment he more or less distinctly recognises—the sentiment which, differently modified, constitutes the essence of religion in all churches and in all hearts, that he and his family are then and there doing homage to the Lord of all, are pledging themselves to obedience to whatever is just and wise, and good, because His ways are perfect, and He requires of us, His rational creatures, what poor attempts at perfection we can make. After some interval of silence, a man, in spotless black coat and white neckcloth, rises from the deal pulpit opposite, a square deal box, with a reading-desk to it, which desk has no other ornament or furniture than the one large book, on which the minister reverently lays his hand. That one book sanctifies the whole place. Take that away, and all is dirt and dinginess. But our man in the corner of his pew could tell you that from that central spot has emanated, he knows not how, a subtle influence that has pervaded the whole building, so that its very plastered walls are sacred to him. There is a knot in the unpainted woodwork of his pew on which his eye has often rested as he followed the worthy preacher. Were our man to travel, and to be absent in foreign kingdoms, that knot in a piece of soiled deal would rise before his imagination, and suggest holy memories to him. His hand would be again on the button of that pew, and he would prepare himself for solemn meditations. Oh, believe us, the poetry comes from within. A lady kneels upon her *prie-dieu* before an altar, covered with glittering candlesticks and flowers and lights and tapestry—kneels there under the carved roof, which echoes with marvellous music; so let her kneel, if her heart worships better in that fashion; but all the array of esthetic symbolism will be unmeaning to her as the upholstery of of her own drawing-room, unless she can bring to it that very poetry which our sober tradesman has contrived to throw over a wooden pew, polished, only by his own elbows.—*Quotation in "Memoir of William Smith, in "Gravenhurst."*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 12th January, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.60 a 2.90
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.70 a 3.90
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	92.00 a 103.50
" 28 a 32	"	110.00 a 117.00
" 38 a 42	"	118.00 a 130.00
" Bombay		83.00 a 87.50
Chintz	per piece	$1.90 a 1.95
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.60 a 3.95
" Brocades, Do.	"	3.85 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.80 a 5.90
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.38 a 2.40
" 14 lbs.	"	2.95 a 3.00
" 15 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.20
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.70 a 1.90
" 8 lbs.	"	1.95 a 2.00
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.50
" 9 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.08
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.60
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.17 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.75 a 0.78
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured, 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
" Gentian	"	0.20 a 0.21
White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed	per piece	2.05 a 2.20
" 64 a 66	"	2.40 a 2.65
" 68 a 80	"	2.80 a 3.45
" 600	"	4.00 a 4.05
" 7,000	"	3.45 a 3.60
" AA	"	1.90 a 1.95
" EE	"	6.20 a 6.30
" MH	"	4.70 a 4.75
" EI	"	6.30 a 6.40
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.60 a 2.65
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.85 a 3.20
" 8 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.30
" 9 lbs.	"	3.35 a 4.05
" 10 lbs.	"	4.75 a 5.20
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, 888	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" 88	"	17.50 a 18.00
" 8	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBB	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.18 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.08 a 1.80
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.05
" HH Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H Scarlet	"	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	8.70 a 8.80
Lustres, Figured	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.85 a 3.00
" Hoop	"	2.55 a 3.00
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	7.50 a 7.65
Lead	"	7.60 a 7.70
Pigs, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.40
Quicksilver, English	"	100.00 a —
" American	"	101.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	22.50 a 21.50
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.80 a 23.50
" Plates	per box	6.10 a 6.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	21.00 a 23.50
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.30 a 1.35
" 2nd "	"	1.45 a 1.50
Bark, Siam	"	0.93 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	13.80 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	"	30.00 a 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.50 a 9.75
" Yellow	"	48.00 a 52.00
" Hankow, White	"	68.00 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$3,200 a 3,850
" 2nd "	"	650 a 900
" 3rd "	"	170 a 270
Brimstone	"	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	13.80 a 14.00
" Baroos, clean	"	5,000 a 5,100
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,500
Cardamons, Superior	"	160.00 a 165.00
" Inferior	"	22.50 a 23.60
Cloves	"	40.00 a 42.00
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	12.75 a —
" Sydney	"	11.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	23.50 a 23.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Bombay	"	13.50 a 16.00
" Shantung	"	21.00 a 22.00
" Ningpo	"	19.00 a 19.50
" Tientsin	"	19.00 a 19.50
" Tungchow	"	20.00 a 20.50
" Calcutta	"	13.00 a 15.50
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	6.50 a 6.60
" Siam	"	5.80 a 5.90
Cow's Hide	"	8.50 a 9.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	21.00 a 22.50
" " without bones	"	11.50 a 13.80
" Chauchow	"	27.50 a 29.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.00
Dates, Black	"	3.75 a 4.28
" Red	"	3.50 a 2.35
Dried Lily Flowers	"	8.00 a 8.15
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	250 a 300
" 7 a 8	"	200 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50lbs.		1.30 a 1.40
" American per barrel of 100lbs.		2.70 a 2.80
" " of 200lbs.		6.10 a 6.30
Fungus	"	33.50 a 34.00
Fluts		0.50 a 0.55
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" " 2nd "	"	150.00 a 210.00
Hams, Ordinary	"	15.40 a 18.50
" Superior	"	28.50 a 29.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.60 a 5.75
" 2nd "	"	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	"	55.00 a 62.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	11.00 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.50 a 8.70
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 5.85
Peas, White	"	1.80 a 1.85
" Green	"	2.05 a 2.10
" Black	"	1.58 a 1.60
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Green Beans	"	1.60 a 1.75
Pearl Barley	"	6.80 a 7.30
Potatoe Flour	"	1.94 a 2.45
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,600 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 2,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.60
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.88 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.40 a 1.60
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	"	2.05 a 2.30
" Cut	"	3.75 a 3.90
Sesamum, White	"	3.80 a 4.00
" Black	"	2.85 a 3.10
Sharksfin	"	35.00 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 45.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stockfish	"	5.00 a 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.,—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	16.90 a 17.50
" Black	"	10.20 a 10.40
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.35 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White 1 a 3	"	6.15 a 6.50
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	— —
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.80
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Foochow	"	8.90 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	8.50 a 9.20
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.85
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 6.7.8.0 a —
Pea "	"	5.1.0.0 a 5.1.0.0
Tea "	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.34

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Albay	Villamil	Span. str	269	Siemssen & Co	Manila
Altona	A. Müller	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai
Arratoon Apcar	A. B. McTavish	Brit. str	1592	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Asia	O. P. Molson	Dan. str	880	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Cheviot	W. Watt	Brit. str	764	Ah Yon	Saigon, &c.
Chien Sheng	J. R. Broadley	Brit. str	62		Foochow
Deucalion	R. Brown	Brit. str	1639	Butterfield & Swire	Singapore, &c.
Egeria	Johannsen	Ger. str	1087	Siemssen & Co	
Glengyle	W. D. Kayll	Brit. str	1265	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ichang ‡	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Leonor	L. Dias	Span. str	400	D. Lapraik & Co	Manila
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	Tug Plying
Mecca	Johnson	Brit. str	687	D. Lapraik & Co	
Meikong	Fosche	Fren. str	1910	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Norna	C. Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	West Coast
Orissa	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1146	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Pardo	R. T. Power	Brit. str	763	Landstein & Co	
Powan §	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rajah	W. Menzell	Brit. str	359	Hop-hing	Swatow
Rajanatianuhar	G. Hopkins	Brit. str	933	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Sunda	E. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	In Dock
Tanais	Reynier	Fren. str	1796	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Venice	J. H. Watson	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.
White Cloud ‡	T. H. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yesso	Punchard	Brit. str	559	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yot-sai §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
		‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*			
		§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong*			
SAILING VESSELS.					
Adler	Torgel	Ger. bk	471	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Alfredo	Pittaluga	Ital. bk	909	Messageries Maritimes	
Alva	E. A. Souza	Port. sh	632	Nursey Kessowjee & Co	Bombay
America	Holdt	Ger. sh	1219	Siemssen & Co	
Anna Bella	W. Stephen	Brit. bk	334	Borneo Co	
Ardentinny	Thos. Brown	Brit. bk	377	Russell & Co	New York
Armenia	Salter	Amr. bk	326	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Birker	R. C. Alleyne	Brit. sh	1008	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Carl Ritter	H. C. Lassen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	Hamburg
Carolus Magnus	Thos. Miles	Brit. sh	1479	Wieler & Co	
Centaur	Offeren	Ger. bk	408	Captain	
Channel Queen	Henfestey	Brit. sh	600	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Charter Oak	Smith	Brit. sh	963	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Chateaubriand	F. Herve	Fren. bk	384	Carlowitz & Co	
Craigie Lea	J. Lundy	Brit. bk	621	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Cristina, A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Criterion	W. Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Russell & Co	
Crusader	Gorham	Amr. bk	669	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Captain	
Flying Eagle	W. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Frazar & Co	
Fontenaye	G. B. Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Borneo Co. Limited	
Forcade la Roquette	A. Alexandre	Fren. bk	369	Landstein & Co	
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Tuck Mee & Co	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Order	
Genevieve	Lepretre	Fren. sh	649	Landstein & Co	
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. bk	526	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Gryfe	Roberts	Brit. sh	1086	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Gustav Adolph	F. Ahlmann	Ger. bk	272	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
G. T. Hay	P. Fraser	Brit. bk	356	Olyphant & Co	New York
Hastings	Craig	Brit. bk	541	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Helena	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Callao
Hongkong	L. Castagnino	Peru. bk	443	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Iris	Wendt	Ger. bk	509	Wm. Pustau & Co	
J. H. Jessen	Rasmussen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Louise Maria	Laine	Fren. bk	313	Carlowitz & Co	
Louisa	Scherloh	Ger. sch	260	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lucky	D. Michaelsen	Siam. bk	424	Chinese	
Lucro	M. Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Lunalilo	W. H. Marsted	Haw. bk	473	Captain	
Manila II	H. L. Gormez	Ger. bk	515	Siemssen & Co	
Mirella	Ed. Pitt	Brit. bk	727	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	650	Chinese	
Naworth Castle	Linklater	Brit. bk	351	Chinese	
New Era	Sawyer	Amr. sh	1145	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. str	313	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Norham Castle	Kelso	Brit. bk	698	Adamson, Bell & Co	Bangkok
Novelty	D. M. Limmex	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Paradies	W. Thure	Ger. bk	374	Siemssen & Co	
Queen of the Fleet	Witheridge	Brit. bg	265	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Rance	L. Grieler	Fren. bk	550	Carlowitz & Co	
Rapid	F. Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Tack-mee & Co	
Rowena	Bowden	Brit. bg	193	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Sarah Nicholson	J. G. Selkirk	Brit. sh	933	Captain	
Scotia	Duncan	Brit. bk	321	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Shooting Star	A. L. Hellstrom	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Siamese Crown	Saxtorph	Siam. bk	540	Tack-mee & Co	
Sumatra	Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Frazar & Co	
S. G. Reed	J. W. White	Amr. sh	652	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Tartar	H. Kaemena	Ger. bg	256	Melchers & Co	
Wealthy Pendleton	Blanchard	Amr. bk	809	Captain	
Wega	Mahl	Ger. bk	395	Siemssen & Co	
William Turner	K. Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	Russell & Co	Melbourne
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	C. Rowe	Pow. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. H. Grimes	Hulk	818	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Audacious	double sc. frigate	14	800	Captain P. H. Colomb	En route to Singapore
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Kobe
Curlew	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Yokohama
Dwarf	double sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. Hon. Dawson	Yokohama
Egeria	double sloop	4	120	Comdr. R. Turton	Singapore
Fly	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. John Bruce	Perak
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Amoy
Growler	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. W. Stewart	Tientsin
Hart	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Hankow
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Lieut. A. E. S. Clair	Kiukiang
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Chefoo
Lapwing	doublesc. gun-vl.	3	160	Comdr. Sir W. Wiseman, Bart	Hongkong
Meanee	military hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Midge	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. H. G. Salmond	Foochow
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Penang
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hongkong
Ringdove	double sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. Singleton	Singapore
Swinger	double sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Nagasaki
Sylvia	doublesc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Yokoska
Thalia	steam corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Shanghai
Thistle	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. F. Stirling	Perak
Victor Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Vigilant	despatch vessel	2	250	Lieut. H. C. D. Ryder	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Bajan	Russian cor.	2000		Boyle
Montcalm	French cor.	3883		Krantz

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination
WHAMPOA.					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Caprera	Randell	Amr. bk	700	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Fano	N. L. Norby	Dan. bk	275	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Feiga	Christensen	Dan. bk	290	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Presto	Laidman	Brit. bk	384	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Victor	E. Sorensen	Nor. bg	260	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
CANTON.					
An-lan ‡	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui ‡	Wade	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
China	H. P. Henninges	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Ching-Sing ‡	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chung-hoi ‡	Demie	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ningpo	Rayner	Brit. str	764	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Peng-chao-hai ‡	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tien-Po ‡	Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*			
MACAO.					
In port on 7th January, 1876.					
Camoens	Guimaraes	Port. g-b.	80		
Spark ‡	Hoyland	Brit. str	140	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tajo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.	444		
		‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*			
SWATOW.					
In port on 4th January, 1876.					
Afoune	Valour	Fren. bk	417	Bradley & Co	
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	355	E. Vincent & Co	
Eleanor	Jobson	Brit. bk	433	Dircks & Kruger	
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bg	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Holstein	Kuiper	Ger. sch	280	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
Jessie MacDonald	Stoll	Brit. sch	275	Bradley & Co	Saigon
Kvik	Lorange	Nor. bk	412	E. Herton	
Liberator	Vandervord	Brit. sh	690	E. Vincent & Co	
Pallas	Luders	Ger. bk	527	Dircks & Kruger	
Saturnus	Wolff	Ger. bk	608	Dircks & Kruger	Singapore
St. Thomas	Hjorth	Swed. bk	287	E. Vincent & Co	
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bk	302	E. Herton	
Yokohama	Silhouette	Fren. bk	786	E. Herton	
AMOY.					
In port on 3rd January, 1876.					
Adeline & Marianne		Ger. bk	300	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Alerta		Brit. sch	217	Boyd & Co	
Anna		Ger. bk	317	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Garoling		Ger. sch	274	Pasedag & Co	
Charon Wattana		Siam. sh	628	Chinese	
China		Ger. sch	201	Pasedag & Co	
Constance		Brit. bk	350	Boyd & Co	
Dinna		Ger. bg	256	H. A. Petersen & Co	Takao
Dora		Ger. bk	265	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Friendship		Siam. bk	430	Chinese	
Gustav		Ger. bk	237	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Hadda		Ger. bk	473	Pasedag & Co	
Hermann		Ger. bk	209	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Japan		Ger. sch	276	Pasedag & Co	
Jurgen		Ger. bk	396	H. A. Petersen	
Kvik		Brit. bg	187	Boyd & Co	
Meridian		Siam. sch	224	Pasedag & Co	
Merlin		Brit. sch	248	Boyd & Co	Foochow
Nadeshda		Dan. sch	197	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Otto	Tachmann	Ger. bg	350	Pasedag & Co	
Tuck Seng	Marshall	Brit. bk	572	Chinese	
Velos		Ger. bk	322	Pasedag & Co	
Velox		Dut. sch	187	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Vidal		Fren. bk	409	H. A. Petersen & Co	
FOOCHOW.					
In port on 8th January, 1876.					
Ceres	Findlay	Brit. bk	453	Chinese	Shanghai
C. Palmer	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	567	Chinese	
Cyclop	Reiche	Ger. g-b.	350		
Fidelio		Ger. bk	317	Chinese	
Midge	Saimond	Brit. g-b.	434		
SHANGHAI.					
In port on 6th January, 1876.					
Adele	Fox	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Albert Victor	Bevis	Brit. bk	381	Butterfield & Swire	
Alma	Lord	Amr. bk	432	Nils Moller	
Almatia	Lowell	Amr. sch	387	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Belle Sauvage	Simpson	Brit. sh	868	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Charley	Schultz	Brit. bk	359	Nils Moller	
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Frazar & Co	
Chingtah	Askins	Chi. bk	458	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Condor	Bruhn	Ger. bg	235	Ernst Taumeyer	
Elliotts	Patching	Brit. bk	285	British Government	
Empress of China	Smith	Brit. sch	255	Master	
Ethiopian	Faulkner	Brit. sh	838	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Falcon	Westhorp	Brit. bk	783	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Geo. Thompson	Mill	Brit. sh	1127	Heard & Co	
Golden State	Delano	Amr. bk	944	Russell & Co	
Hilda	Hansen	Brit. bk	806	Nils Moller	
James S. Stone	Hallett	Amr. bk	710	Frazar & Co	
Janet	Crombie	Brit. bk	216	Nils Moller	
Kishon	Howitt	Brit. bk	473	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Kronprindsessen	Hansen	Dan. bk	344	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lady Elizabeth		Brit. bk	—	Order	
Leucadia	Mearns	Brit. sh	896	Adamson, Bell & Co	New York
Lulu	Ryse	Amr. sch	388	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Mantura	Cooper	Brit. bk	322	Siemssen & Co	
Marie and Helene	Warnkes	Ger. bk	345	Heard & Co	
Mikado	Ilberg	Brit. sh	643	Little & Co	New York
Noemi	Ancam	Fren. bk	854	J. S. Baron	
Queen of India	Christie	Brit. bk	390	Ernst Taumeyer	
Serpent	Abel	Brit. bk	258	Jamieson & Co	
Success	Bruhn	Siam. bk	393	Choon Seng & Co	
Titania	England	Brit. sh	879	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Vesta	Percy	Amr. bk	300	Mustard & Co	
Woodlark	[illegible]	Brit. sh		Order	
W. G. Pattors	Connor	Amr. sch	518	Butterfield & Swire	
Yarra	Ohne	Brit. bk	463	Siemssen & Co	
YOKOHAMA.					
In port on 1st January, 1876.					
Cathaya	Morgan	Brit. sh	790	J. D. Carroll & Co	
Flying Spur	Croot	Brit. bk	785	Wilkin & Robison	
Formosa	Uldemp	Ger. bk	445	H. Ahrens & Co	
Gaucho	Crighton	Brit. bk		E. C. Kirby & Co	
Lathley Rich	Lewis	Amr. sh	1300	Chipman, Stone & Co	
Mary Jane	Crighton	Brit. sch	165	E. C. Kirby & Co	
Parmenio	Abbott	Brit. bk	860	Captain	
Roan	Trenks	Brit. sh	636	Order	
Shalimar	Walker	Brit. sh	1596	Order	
Ukraine	Melcher	Amr. bk	682	P. M. S. S. Co	
MANILA.					
In port on 24th December, 1875.					
Aurora		Span. bk	410	Ker & Co	
B. Aymar		Amr. bk	517	Order	
Canada		Amr. bk	1130	Peele, Hubbell & Co	San Francisco
Chica		Span. sh	1174	Cuculla & Co	
Conchita		Span. bk	408	F. Reyes	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Francis B. Fay		Amr. bk	885	Russell & Sturgis	Boston
Game Cock		Amr. sh	1113	Russell & Sturgis	San Francisco
Harkaway		Brit. sh	763	Russell & Sturgis	New York
Leon		Span. str	700	Larrinaga & Co	Liverpool
Lizzie Iredale		Brit. bk	693	Smith, Bell & Co	Canal
Minerva		Span. bk	271	Order	
Mutlah		Brit. sh	994	Ker & Co	
Nuevo Lantaro		Span. bk	483	Inchausti & Co	
Olano		Span. bk	270	Larrinaga & Co	
Remus		Brit. bk	763	Smith, Bell & Co	London
Roodee		Brit. sh	1036	Ker & Co	Sunderland
Salvadora		Span. sh	615	Cuculla & Co	
Sooloo		Amr. sh	963	Ker & Co	Boston
Thomas Bell		Brit. sh	838	F. Richardson & Co	
William Fraing		Span. bg	261	Smith, Bell & Co	

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